

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 211

PERSIA NOW FAVORS RUSSIA INSTEAD OF BRITISH FRIENDSHIP

Anglo-Persian Agreement Is Practically Thrown Over in Favor of Treaty Signed by Persia With the Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Exercising her right of self-determination, Persia, in complete disregard of all ties of friendship, has to all intents and purposes thrown over the Anglo-Persian agreement in favor of a treaty signed early this year with the Soviet authorities at Moscow.

For some time past there has been evidence that Bolshevik propaganda in Persia has been having an effect similar to British interests, as has been clearly seen by the continued avoidance of calling together of the Mejlis to ratify the Anglo-Persian Treaty. Added to this has been the repeated change of government, no two having the same policy and the withdrawal of British troops in northern Persia—this latter act having been dictated more by economic necessity than for political reasons.

The cumulative effect has been the steady weakening of British prestige, while on the other hand there has been insistent Bolshevik propaganda, and the nearby presence of Soviet troops which, notwithstanding the Russo-Persian Treaty, still remained in the Persian province of Gilan.

Why British Policy Failed

Speaking in the House of Lords on Tuesday the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon, referring to conditions in Persia, attributed the failure of British policy to the chronic inability of the Persian governments to summon its successive ministries to the Mejlis and the atmosphere of incurable intrigue that prevails among Teheran politicians.

There can be little doubt, it is pointed out, that recent events in Persia will tend to considerably increase British difficulties in not only Persia but also Afghanistan and India, where popular opinion will be much influenced by what will no doubt be presented to them as a British diplomatic defeat.

The question of course arises as to whether Russia is strictly keeping the terms of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, which stipulates that

any acts of hostility against British interests or the British Empire, but this can only be proved in the light of future developments.

Oil Wells Not in Danger

As to British commercial interests in Persia, it is not anticipated that these will be attacked, even though Persia were to accept Soviet rule, and although it is the Bolshevik policy to destroy British influence, the fact must be recognized that the Persian Government relies to a large extent on the revenue derived from British undertakings. One of the main sources of revenue comes from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which pays 16 per cent of the value of the oil taken from its oil wells to the Persian Government in return for concessions.

Furthermore, so far as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is concerned—which, in addition to being partly owned by the British Government, is about the biggest British interest in Persia—its sphere of operation is too far to the south to be influenced by Bolshevik aggression. In any case, the company relies mainly for the protection of its rights upon the native tribesmen inhabiting the mountains, who are very friendly to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, and it is felt certain that any advance from the north would be met by these warlike hill tribes, which could put up a very effective resistance in that difficult mountainous district.

Meantime, £2,000,000 which the British Government had been willing to loan to Persia now hangs in abeyance, and the British officers that had been lent to the Persian Government for the purpose of training their army are also being recalled, until such time as Persia comes to recognize where her true interests lie.

NEW PREMIER OF ALBERTA CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta — Herbert Greenfield of Wetlock, vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, was yesterday decided upon as the next Premier of Alberta at a caucus of the United Farmers of Alberta, the members-elect of the Legislature which has been in session in Calgary for past two days.

Mr. Greenfield has been a resident in Alberta for 15 years, and is known as one of the most progressive and successful farmers in the Province. He has also taken a prominent part in community and provincial enterprises. English by birth, Mr. Greenfield has had no other school training than that of the public schools, but has been a life-long student and an industrious and habitual reader along the lines in which he has been especially interested. The appointment of other Cabinet ministers has not yet been made.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN RUSSIA ACUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINKI, Finland (Wednesday)—Insistent reports are coming through from Russia of suffering due to a shortage of supplies. The "Pravda" confirms the report of a reduction of rations in that country. During the ensuing five days the bread ration will be withdrawn from 30 per cent of the inhabitants of Moscow and Petrograd, who hitherto had been supplied by the government. Later a further 30 per cent will lose their rations. The food crisis is defeating all attempts to increase industrial production.

A wireless message from Moscow states that the government of Astrakhan has absolutely no more bread to distribute, while the harvest in the government of Saratov will yield hardly 350 pounds of grain to the hectare, which equals two and half acres. All districts are suffering, and reports from various governments show a similar desperate state of affairs.

MILITARY COURTS IN IRELAND OVERRULED

Military Authorities Held to Exceed Powers Granted by Legislation in Trying Cases Otherwise Than by Court-Martial

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The military courts in Ireland, other than courts-martial, have been ruled by an Irish judge as having no jurisdiction. That the military authorities, like every other authority of the state, were subject to the Supreme Court of the realm, was the judgment expressed by the Master of the Rolls in the Chancery division here on Tuesday.

Conditional orders of habeas corpus were made absolute in the case of two men sentenced to the extreme penalty by military courts and directed that they should be brought up at the high court on Friday, when the Master took it that counsel would apply for their discharge.

The first case was that of John Joseph Egan, motor engineer, employed by the Clare County Council, who was sentenced to the extreme penalty by a military court at Limerick and the application on his behalf had been made for a writ of habeas corpus against Gen. Sir Nevill Macready, Major-General Strickland, Brigadier-General Cameron and the Attorney-General.

No Legal Status

The charge against Mr. Egan by the military authorities was that he was improperly in possession of ammunition, and on that charge he was tried, said his lordship, not by court-martial but by a court constituted in some way unknown to the law by some military officers. Shortly afterward Mr. Egan was informed that he had been convicted and sentenced to the extreme penalty.

The court which assumed jurisdiction had no legal status and the penalty awarded for the offense charged had no sanction from British law. It had been urged on behalf of the military authority that the situation was a state of war, and necessitated military operations for public safety, and that no act done in the course of these operations was subject to the jurisdiction of the King's courts.

But His Lordship ruled that the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act had been passed, giving the military special power, but imposing conditions which the military authorities were not entitled to disregard. The claim of the military authorities to override legislation would seem to the Master of the Rolls to call for a new Bill of Rights.

Courts-Martial Fair

A court-martial could have imposed the extreme penalty on the facts deposed to, and a court-martial had always been regarded as a fair, impartial tribunal and was prescribed in the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act.

In conclusion, His Lordship said he might appear unduly harsh on the military authorities in their efforts to get peace, but there were considerations more important than the temporary duration of an insurrection. Among them were "the eternal principles of justice" which could not be violated without detriment to the true interests and well-being of a civilized community. He held that the plaintiff should have been tried by a court-martial under the provisions of the act.

A similar decision was given in the case of Patrick Higgins, one of the Cloghout prisoners who was sentenced to the extreme penalty by a military court in Cork. The House of Lords reserved judgment on July 14 in a similar case argued before their lordships.

SHIPPING BOARD ASKS FUND.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, asked the House Appropriations Committee for an immediate \$125,000,000 appropriation to meet expenses during the next five months. No action was taken.

FARM BLOC MEETS DISTINCT DEFEAT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Administration Forces in the Senate Support Substitute for Norris Export Measure—Cotton States Join With East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Disruption of the "farmer bloc" in Congress loomed as a possibility yesterday. Even if disruption can be avoided and the group of senators who have sworn to work together for agricultural legislation keep up a semblance of cohesion, the setback that has suffered in the virtual defeat of the Norris export corporation bill cannot fail to cause internal friction and distrust.

It became clear yesterday that the Administration steam roller and the political pressure behind it had proved too much for the newly-formed group. Members who had worked with it since the beginning of the special session to promote farm legislation indicated clearly that they were forsaking its banners and preparing to support the Administration substitute for the Norris bill.

Connivance Charged

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and author of the bill creating a special governmental corporation to facilitate the export of farm products, admitted in the midst of a fiery indictment of the "secret and mysterious methods of senators and outsiders," that the major part of the farm bloc had come to terms with the Administration and were preparing to accept the substitute, which would give the War Finance Corporation power to aid the farmers, instead of creating a special corporation.

A. B. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President; Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Republican whip; Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, who introduced the substitute bill, were cited by the Nebraska Senator as among the brigade whose secret methods defeated the export corporation bill and "steamrolled" the Administration machine to bring the "farm bloc" to terms.

Substitute Agreed Upon

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Agriculture Committee decided

to accept the substitute, which would give the War Finance Corporation power to aid the farmers, instead of creating a special corporation.

Reports are filtering through Flushing from an acute shortage of food supplies in Russia.

Lord Birkenhead indicated in the House of Lords that the British Government might go to the country for a mandate in the event of Parliament rejecting its Irish proposals.

So far has the Greek offensive in Anatolia progressed that a grand council of war is being held in the field under the presidency of King Constantine to decide on the next step in the operations.

Aristide Briald is to meet the Cabinet ministers at the Elysee today when he will give a full exposition of the Franco-British negotiations regarding Upper Silesia.

No Need of Federal Aid

Louisiana Official Says Situation Is Favorable in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—There

is no occasion for apprehension concerning the pellagra situation in Louisiana and there is no need of federal aid in any way," said Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the State Board of Health. Dr. Dowling states that only five cases were reported in Louisiana this week; last week there were 18. Of the five cases, two were in Moorehouse parish, one in Orleans, one in St. Landry and one in Tangipahoa.

Disorganization of the farm bloc in Congress was said to be threatened yesterday by the action of the Senate Agricultural Committee's subcommittee in deciding to report a substitute for the Norris export corporation bill. It is now proposed to vest authority in the War Finance Corporation to render the desired aid to farmers which would have been provided for in the Norris bill, had it passed.

The Administration was opposed to the measure, and it is said many of the farmer senators, so-called, yielded to Administration pressure.

Opposition Criticized

Senator Norris launched into his broadside when the point was raised that Senator Mellon did not have an opportunity to testify when the bill was before the committee.

"He was given one opportunity, and was unable to come," said Senator Norris. "Personally, I did not care whether he came or not. I knew how he felt toward this measure. I knew his attitude toward this kind of legislation. From the cradle, he has looked through the glasses of big business, big bankers, big corporations. I might say the same thing about Secretary Hoover."

Turning to Senator Kellogg, who introduced the administration substitute, the Nebraska Senator stated that no mention of it had been made to the Agriculture Committee, that Senator Kellogg got the floor in accordance with the Vice-President might or might not have been a party, but to which Senator Curtis was certainly a party.

"This founding bill was born in secrecy. It was never submitted to any member of the Committee on Agriculture. Then this child had to be baptized, and it was thought necessary that some senator from an agricultural state would be the right kind of father. So those behind the scenes looked round and said, 'Why not Minnesota?' They wanted a real farmer, and they selected the Minnesota Senator, who is always doing something for the farmer. He is a horny handed son of toil. He knows all about farming. He has a great library in which he studies the question. There you will find all the leading text books. You will find a morocco bound volume on the relation between golf playing and chicken raising. Why should not such a farmer be given the honor of standing sponsor for this foundation of secrecy?

Believing that the anti-beer bill's passage can no longer be delayed, the opponents of the legislation in the Senate have turned their attacks on the Anti-Saloon League of America in what is said to be an attempt to confuse the issue before Congress.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE RETURNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday in the Canadian liner, S. S. Empress of France. Lord Byng, the Duke's successor as Governor-General, will sail for Canada on August 4 in S. S. Empress of France, which will also carry as a passenger the Canadian Prime Minister, Arthur Meighen.

NEWS SUMMARY

Great Britain is to hold in abeyance the loan of £2,000,000 which it was planned to loan to Persia and is recalling the officers sent to the government at Teheran because of the fact that Persia to all intents and purposes has thrown over the Anglo-Persian agreement in favor of the treaty signed at Moscow.

Some light has been shed on Japan's attitude toward the Washington conference by a high Japanese authority in London. Japan welcomes the conference, it is said, but feels that if the western powers decide to discuss such questions as Shantung, she should be allowed to present for discussion matters like the island of Yap or Asiatic immigration.

Military courts, other than courts-martial, have no jurisdiction in Ireland, according to the ruling of an Irish judge. Consequently conditional orders of habeas corpus have been made absolute in the case of two men sentenced to the extreme penalty by military courts.

Reports are filtering through Flushing from an acute shortage of food supplies in Russia.

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Tokyo delivered, on July 23, 1921, the following memorandum to the Imperial Government:

"The Government of the United States deeply appreciates the readiness of the Imperial Japanese Government to accept the invitation to attend the conference on the limitation of armaments.

"The Secretary of State of the United States, in the course of informal conversations with His Excellency, the Imperial Japanese Ambassador, at Washington, has expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would not press its inquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be discussed at the proposed conference, in view of the fact that it is desirable that the full acceptance of the invitation of the American Government leaves this matter open for adjustment in the precise agenda to be arrived at later.

"The Secretary of State is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference. He considers it inadvisable, however, at the present moment, to hamper the program, and in particular to delay the arrangements for the conference, pending an agreement regarding this matter."

Japan's Reply

Yesterday the Department of State received, through the American Embassy at Tokyo, the following reply:

"The Japanese Government have taken note of the contents of the American memorandum of July 23, received through the American Charge d'Affaires, in reply to the Japanese memorandum of July 13, on the subject of a conference on the limitation of armaments to be held at Washington.

"It has been brought to the knowledge of the Japanese Government that the Government of the United States is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference, and that it considers it advisable to adjust in that agenda the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be discussed at the proposed conference. The Japanese Government, on that understanding, are happy to be able to inform the American Government that it is their intention gladly to accept an invitation for a conference which shall embrace the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

Understanding Indicated

"The Japanese Government have been made aware, through the communications and the published statement of the American Government and the conversations between the Secretary of State and Baron Shidehara, that the proposition of the American Government to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern problems is based on the close bearing they have on the question of the limitation of armaments, which is the original and principal aim of the conference, and that therefore the main object of discussing these problems is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies in the Pacific and the Far East. Desiring, as they do, to contribute to the establishment of an enduring peace and to the advancement of human welfare, the Japanese Government earnestly hope that the proposed conference may attain the expected results, and their ideals may thereby be brought nearer to realization.

"In order to insure the success of the conference, the Japanese Government deem it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions as above defined, and that introduction therein of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular powers, or such matters that may be regarded as accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided."

According to the President's announcement, China will be invited to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern questions, and has indicated her willingness to accept the invitation. Other powers having interests in the Far East may also be invited to take part in the discussion. Formal invitations have not yet been issued, and the details of the arrangements are being perfected, it was said at the State Department.

Japanese Viewpoint

Japan May Wish to Raise Points of Importance to Her

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The unique position of Japan in the Far East, and the immense importance of any decisions that may be taken at the coming Pacific conference in Washington, make it necessary that the Japanese Government should know beforehand the subjects which are likely to be discussed there. Any discussion of matters relating to the Far East is likely to bring about the thorough ventilation of many subjects on which it has long been the desire of the Japanese Government to secure an open and frank debate.

In an interview with a high Japanese authority, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that, while Japan warmly welcomed President Harding's invitation to the Pacific conference, she must in fairness to her own paramount interests in the Pacific be fully acquainted beforehand of the scope of the conference. While Europe and America have common and somewhat secondary interests compared to Japan, owing to her geographical position, these matters are vital.

A Necessary Precaution

There exists in Japan a shrewd suspicion that unless careful preliminary inquiries are made, it will be found that the conference has on its agenda only such matters as can be usefully discussed from the American and European viewpoint. This being so, Japan has taken the very necessary precaution of requesting President Har-

ding to supply the desired information which, according to the latest press reports, has now been given, although there is no official confirmation as yet in Japanese circles.

America not being a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles is thought, rightly or wrongly, to be taking the attitude that in the absence of her signature she has a perfect right to question the validity of certain conditions contained therein, without laying herself open to the accusation of breaking this treaty.

One of these provisions that is fairly certain to be called into question is the Japanese rights in Shantung. For some time past, the United States has been urging the "open door" policy in China, which embodies certain accusations, that in time past have been leveled at Japan, to the effect that she is discriminating against America in favor of her own goods on the Shantung and South Manchuria railways.

Allegations Denied

Whilst flatly denying that any such discrimination is going on in the Japanese authority pointed out that, if it suits the Western powers to discuss these matters at the conference, then in all fairness permission must be given to Japan to bring up such matters as she has a mind to, such as for instance the Island of Yap, or Asiatic immigration, or in fact any other question which she might desire to ventilate through healthy international discussion.

While Japan has already accepted the invitation to the conference to discuss disarmament, The Christian Science Monitor's authority stated that before any useful decision on this important matter can be reached, and he feels sure other countries will agree, there must first be a complete understanding between the interested countries concerning matters of policy relating to the Pacific as well as their mutual obligations toward each other.

Mutual Obligations

Up to the present it would almost seem as though the obligations of Japan toward other powers were to have first place on the agenda to the exclusion of any discussion of reciprocal obligations of other powers toward Japan. In fact, it almost appears as if these reciprocal obligations entered very little into the calculations of Western Powers.

Evidence of this, according to the popular idea in Japan, was apparent in the way in which an attempt was recently made to terminate abruptly the Anglo-Japanese alliance, although for what reason this was done, apart from a desire to placate certain political sections in America, it was hard to say.

In this authority's opinion, notwithstanding the exit of Germany as a world power, vital and well-known reasons still remain for the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, whereby the resources of the friendly power in the Far East may be called upon in any emergency that might arise there. To consider this alliance as a threat against America, was to exhibit complete ignorance of the actual facts.

AMERICANS' RELEASE IN RUSSIA DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—The State Department has been making repeated efforts to obtain the release of the Americans held as prisoners by the Soviet Government of Russia. Practically, they have been held as hostages, in the hope that recognition of the Soviet Government would finally be accorded as a condition of their release. The Secretary of State has now made a formal demand on the Soviet authorities for the release of these prisoners, it being sent by way of Charles H. Albrecht, American Consul in Riga.

This action followed the failure to secure action through the offices of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of Norway, who interceded in behalf of the Americans, bringing pressure to bear through the Red Cross. The communication sent by the State Department makes it very plain that the United States will not, in any way, discuss relations between the United States and Soviet Russia as long as the Americans are kept as prisoners. It holds out no promise that it will do so in any case, but makes it plain that at present there is an unsurmountable barrier.

This message was entirely independent of the one sent by Herbert Hoover to Maxim Gorky, although similar information was conveyed to him.

SPAIN REGAINING CONTROL IN MOROCCO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—An official statement issued on Tuesday reports that Spanish authority has been reestablished throughout the Valley of Melilla. At the outlying towns of Nadur and Seluan detachments of Spanish troops are holding out and will soon be relieved. In the northern part of the Melilla area the Moors are returning to their peaceful occupations. There is, however, no news of General Navarro's column at Arzau, which is situated further west.

A communiqué from the high commissioner at Melilla states that Spanish forces have occupied Sidi Hammoud and Atalay, thus insuring motor car and train traffic in the valley around Melilla. General Berenguer praises the foreign legion which protected the evacuation of Nadur. They suffered casualties but saved some officers and over 100 of other ranks. The high commissioner with the help of reinforcements, which have been dispatched, is reorganizing his forces, and is confident that the Spanish troops will be able to resist the attacks of the Moors and maintain the lines of communication, finally driving the enemy back and reoccupying steadily the lost positions.

"We claim to represent the public which is interested in this railroad program and hold that the Pennsylvania's position is correct," said Herbert E. Herod, secretary of the Employers Association of Chicago, explaining the purpose of the petitions. "We deem it against the public interest to have the railroads or any

EFFORTS MADE TO KEEP THE ENTENTE

French Endeavor to Facilitate Settlement With Britain While Maintaining Need of Sending Troops to Upper Silesia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The conversations between London and Paris continue, and the French are certainly endeavoring to facilitate a settlement of the preliminary questions, while maintaining the necessity of sending troops to Upper Silesia before, and not after, the meeting of the Supreme Council. It appears impossible in the new atmosphere of friendliness that an accord will not be reached. Nevertheless the dispatch of troops is still a difficult point. There is talk in political circles of the possible week-end encounter of Aristide Briand and Mr. Lloyd George, but this rumor should be regarded merely as an interesting suggestion thrown out.

The conference of ambassadors this morning considered telegrams from the high commissioners in Upper Silesia, which it is assumed maintained the previous conclusions that an early settlement is advisable and that there is need of precautions. Afterward Mr. Briand received the American and Italian ambassadors.

Tomorrow the French Premier meets the Cabinet ministers at the Elysee. The gathering has exceptional importance for Mr. Briand will give a full exposition of the Franco-British negotiations. His efforts are directed toward a real diplomatic understanding with England, while insisting on French security.

Clearly it is seen that continued discord would mean the bankruptcy of the Supreme Council, and the disappearance or failure of these meetings means less intimate collaboration of the two channel countries. In these circumstances it can hardly be doubted that concessions will be made on the sole point which will prevent a breach. Today the British experts, who will make the preliminary inquiry with the French, arrived in Paris.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French delegates who have been at Berne drawing up a convention with Switzerland, respecting the free zone, brought to Paris a copy of the proposed agreement. This vexed question is regarded as virtually settled.

So far as the members of this conference are concerned they arrived at unanimous decisions on every point of issue.

Difficulties regarding sudden alterations of the habits of the people are overcome and in particular Geneva will be able to provision herself as in the past. France obtains the right of placing her customs officers on the actual geographical frontier. Products which are entirely free of duty are mentioned in the part of the convention which has unlimited duration, but where quantities are mentioned the present agreement is subject to modification after 10 years, in accordance with the economic situation. If differences arise they will be before the arbitration court.

Accord Almost Certain

Having agreed provisionally on an almost immediate meeting the two countries will know how to compare their differences on conditions at the meeting. Contrary to a former intimation, it is indicated now that the experts will meet, as desired by France originally, but, as they will be allowed only a few days, there is some question about the effectiveness of this reunion. Possibly the technicians will have arrived in Paris by Thursday, and may begin their deliberations this week-end, helping in some measure the Supreme Council, which should start on Thursday of next week.

There is still need for some reserve, but undoubtedly, as anticipated by the correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor, joint viewpoints are being approached and the critical moment is passing. It may be taken that the fact of an accord on the date and conditions will indicate the practical certainty of an accord on the main question to be discussed.

RAILROADS' SHOP POLICY IS DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Petitions from industrial associations seeking to intervene on behalf of the public in support of the open shop policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad in its controversy with the shop craft labor unions were considered by the United States Railroad Labor Board yesterday.

Telegrams were received from the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Founders Association, the National Erectors Association, and the Employers Association of Chicago, in support of the Pennsylvania system's policy.

The Railroad Labor Board has directed that all railroads negotiate working rules with their employees to replace the national agreements in effect under federal control. The Pennsylvania negotiated with committees selected by a referendum of employees, refusing to deal with the system's shop craft federation, which claimed representation of a majority of the men. The case came before the board on July 9, when, in reply to the complaint of the shop crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other officials, explained the plan of their employees.

"We claim to represent the public which is interested in this railroad program and hold that the Pennsylvania's position is correct," said Herbert E. Herod, secretary of the Employers Association of Chicago, explaining the purpose of the petitions.

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other industry saddled with unionism against their will. We stand for freedom of contract and the right to select the kind of shop each industry desires and to have the protection of the law in its operation."

Previous efforts of outsiders to intervene in the interest of the public have not met with success.

NEW FRANCO-SWISS ZONES AGREEMENT

Negotiations Over Customs Barrier Concluded and Only Actual Drawing Up of Convention Remains to Be Done

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)

—Joseph Motta, chief of the Swiss political department, announced to the Swiss Federal Council on Tuesday that the negotiations with France concerning the customs zones around Geneva had concluded and that a general agreement had been reached. One question only remains in suspense, that of arbitration, but the French delegates had since received instructions that the French Government accepted the insertion of the arbitration clause in the convention, so that only the actual drawing up of the agreement remained to be done. The agreement will be signed in Paris at a later date.

The customs barrier is carried to the political frontier and an exchange of products, free of duties, is agreed to, on the following basis: Group A contains the list of goods, of which reciprocal exchange is not subject to a time limit, while Group B gives the list, of which exchange is limited to 10 years, after which a new agreement is to be drawn up. In political circles the agreement is regarded as preferable to a convention based on the maintenance of small zones.

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PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French delegates who have been at Berne drawing up a convention with Switzerland, respecting the free zone, brought to Paris a copy of the proposed agreement. This vexed question is regarded as virtually settled.

So far as the members of this conference are concerned they arrived at unanimous decisions on every point of issue.

The regulations have nothing to do with this bill," said Senator Sterling. "This bill will be passed soon. It will shortly become law so we who favor it are not in the least concerned about any regulations the Treasury Department may or may not have drawn up. They do not become regulations until they are issued and they have not been issued."

"We know that, and perhaps Wayne B. Wheeler can tell us why," retorted Senator Sterling.

Senator Broussard referred to a letter written John F. Kramer, former prohibition commissioner, in January of last year, by a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means. In the letter the writer asks for an interpretation of the Volstead act in so far as it concerned the writing of prescriptions for beer and wine. In reply Mr. Kramer wrote, Senator Broussard alleged, that liquor, beer, ale, porter and wine, could be prescribed by physicians for their patients and that in such instances the maximum regulation did not apply.

Turning to Senator Sterling, Senator Broussard asked him if he knew that on January 31, last year, the prohibition commissioner took the position that beer and wine could be prescribed for medicinal purposes without limit.

"I will say," replied Senator Sterling, "that I did not know, and I think there were few people in the country who did, that such was the opinion of the prohibition commissioner at that time. Until the opinion of Attorney-General Palmer, it was not generally supposed that there was any authority to prescribe beer and wine."

It was at this juncture that Senator Broussard made his reference to the activities of the Anti-Saloon League. "Is it not time," the Louisiana Senator continued, "for the American people to know, is it not time for them to realize, that when the Government of the United States through Congress, has enacted laws which all good citizens are called upon to respect, and then intrusted the enforcement of those laws to an agency of the government—is it not time for the people of the country to know that Wayne B. Wheeler, or the Anti-Saloon League people, have no authority to intercept and to stop the functioning of the government according to the spirit and the letter of the law as admitted by them?"

Officials Confer

Efforts Continue to Complete Enactment of Anti-Beer Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, David H. Blair, and A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, were in consultation yesterday on the beer situation. The result of their conference was not made public, but it is understood that it was part of their effort to work out a definite program in regard to the beer situation.

While pressure is being brought to

CONFUSION SOUGHT OF ANTI-BEER ISSUE

Senators Attack the Anti-Saloon League, Charging Interference With the Appointment of Prohibition Enforcement Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Realizing that the effort to postpone the passage of the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill has no chance of succeeding and that speedy action on the measure is now certain, the opponents of the legislation, the leading "wets" of the Senate, have turned their guns on the Anti-Saloon League of America in what is believed to be an attempt to confuse the issue before Congress.

The Anti-Saloon League, charged with interfering with the appointment of prohibition enforcement officials, was selected as a target yesterday by E. S. Broussard (D.), Senator from Louisiana, the leading protagonist of "medical beer," who asserted that the Anti-Saloon League chiefs were responsible for the refusal of the Internal Revenue Bureau to issue the "beer regulation." Senator Broussard made a vigorous attack on the league activities in the course of the debate on the Willis-Campbell bill during the morning hour, when the measure was called before the Senate.

When asked what part the national league took in the appointment of prohibition officers, Mr. Wheeler said:

"The league opposes the appointment of wet and incompetent officials to enforce prohibition. The last year's experience proves that our protests against these wet appointees were justified. It is a travesty on justice to appoint opponents of prohibition to enforce it. Only a very few such have been appointed under this Administration."

Alleged "Regulations"

An effort was made by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, to insert in the Congressional Record a copy of the so-called beer regulations. The Internal Revenue Bureau had refused to supply a copy of the regulations requested in a resolution by Senator Moses. The Senator stated he had got the regulations from another source which he did not name. Objection to putting these regulations in the Record was made by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who has charge of the bill and who stated that there are no regulations and that they will not be issued.

"The regulations have nothing to do with this bill," said Senator Sterling. "This bill will be passed soon. It will shortly become law so we who favor it are not in the



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Solar Motor in California

A practical demonstration of the possibility of running a steam engine with heat derived directly from sunshines has been made in California. The rays of the sun are focused upon a boiler by means of a radiator 33 feet in diameter, composed of 1788 small mirrors which are so adjusted that they all concentrate the sunlight upon a single central point. The heat developed is sufficient to melt copper, and a wooden pole thrust into the focus bursts into flame at once. The steam from the suspended boiler is carried to the engine through a flexible tube. An energy of 15 horsepower is developed, and used to pump water for irrigation. The reflector is mounted like an astronomical telescope, and kept facing the sun by a driving clock.

The Silver Greyhound

The temporary retirement of Francis Raikes, the doyen of the King's Messengers, calls attention to an important branch of the British Government service, which is practically unknown to the public. These King's Messengers, who number 12, are employed under Secretaries of State, to carry dispatches to foreign courts, and in the case of Mr. Raikes, who is the son of a former postmaster-general, the occupation may be said to be hereditary and appropriate. They must be ready at a moment's notice to start on a journey which may be long and hazardous, and they must make every effort to get there quickly. They must never allow their messages to leave their hands, and must defend them at all costs to themselves. The badge of the King's Messengers is the silver greyhound, which has now been their distinguishing mark for more than a century and a half.

Silent Members of Parliament

Germany can no longer lay claim to possessing "Europe's model member of Parliament." Albert Horn who sat in the Reichstag for 44 years, and never made a single speech. It is said that he broke the record of "Single-Speech Hamilton," who delivered a long oration on the proposal to raise six Irish regiments for the help of Portugal. "He broke out like an Irish rebellion," said Walpole, "three score thousand strong, when nobody was aware or in the least suspected it." But if Mr. Horn surpassed Hamilton, he was far and away behind Mr. Lowther, the grandfather of the former Speaker, who sat in the House of Commons from 1816 till 1866, and never addressed it on a single occasion.

Plant Societies

It appears that the knowledge of botany has been greatly advanced by the development of what may be called the sociology of plants, that is, the study of their relations to one another, as well as their adjustments to surroundings. Botanists recognize that plants are not scattered haphazard over the globe, but are organized into definite communities. A pond has its plant society, all the members of which fall into their proper places. A swamp-forest consists of trees possessing a certain social relationship, and differing from those that form a forest on dry land. There is progression from one social organization of plants to another. A lily-pond may give place to a swamp-moor, this to a swamp of swamp shrubs, and this again to a swamp-forest of tamarack, pine and hemlock. So societies of plants on dry land succeed one another as the conditions change.

Going Calling in the Pacific

Robert Louis Stevenson once invited a friend to visit him in Samoa. His friend said that nothing would give him greater pleasure, if he could find the time to do so.

"By the way, Louis, how do you get to Samoa anyhow?"

"Oh, easily," replied Stevenson, "you simply go to America, cross the continent to San Francisco, and it's the second turn to the left."

Yes, second to the left—a laconic but suggestive bit of instruction. It is one contemplating a trip among the South Seas (and who is not these days?) he may get out his map of Oceania, and note thereon the three zig-zag lines that chart the three ocean lanes from America to the antipodes. At once, the remark of R. L. S. would be aptness itself. One trip-line, starting from Vancouver runs thus:

HANSA PORTS THREE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

This time last year I fell in love with the free port of Danzig, and now I could settle down in Bremen for the summer. But long ago I set my heart on going there, though it cannot be said that I was ever spellbound by the music of the famous quartet, the donkey, the dog, the cat and the cock, for, as a child, I disliked the Brothers Grimm.

Still, if you will graciously recall their fantastic tale, the Four Musicians of Bremen, you will not be far off from the spirit of the fifteenth century market place. Roland, backing against a pillar of sandstone, in the middle of the tram-lines, strikes its true note, and he was set up there at the beginning of the fourteen hundreds, a vast limestone knight.

I think I never imagined how much beauty can live in red brick till I came to the Hansa ports. Millions of tiny bricks, of the size called Oldenburger, must have gone to the building of Bremen. In the glorious facade

breaches of the laws of the Hanseatic League. No merchant might sit there, but only captains and sailmakers. Now all the world may that chooses; they have made a restaurant out of the long, oak-raftered room, with its oak settles, time-rutted tables, paintings and pewter.

The Guildhall cellar restaurant has not the charm of Bremen's, which is matchless in Germany, except, perhaps, for Munich's; but the fourteenth century Guildhall itself is a piece of ancient grace.

WHEN GOOD ROADS GOT TO SCOTLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If you'd seen these roads before they were made.

You'd lift up your hands and bless General Wade.

This, one of the most familiar of English epigrams, expresses a great deal cheaper: there you put up in a smoky shelling and dined off barley bread and porridge. If you were wise and wished to travel by the fly, you made your appearance in good time with your bundle, great-coat and umbrella, paid your three shillings from Edinburgh to Queensferry, to catch the ferry across the Firth of Forth on the morning tide, and chose your seat and your corner; if you were careless or inexperienced, you paid your shillings all the same, and put up with what seats you could get. But always there was an element of chance, of variety, not to be met with in England. If your coach springs broke or your horses cast a shoe, the delay which in England meant only the delay for repairing the loss, in Scotland meant often the missing of the tide, and you must either hire a pinnace, for which the regular price was 5s., or spend your time and money at an inn till the next tide came up and the ferry with it.

Even the absence of tollgates had its disadvantage in an empty country, since instead of a little amateur help in case of need every few miles, as in England, you might be half a day's journey from the nearest smithy or carpenter. But you had your reward in the interest you excited in a country where an Englishman was still a stranger, and if you were endowed with a reasonable amount of tact and did not talk of the Pretender of the Highlands instead of saying Prince Charles Edward or the Chevalier, and if you did not abuse Lord Bute, and his train of Scottish thieves come to plunder poor old England, you met with a courtesy, an interest, and a cordiality of welcome which formed a curious contrast to the casual "Yessir" of the English waiter and the indifferent "What would you be pleased to order" of the English landlord with whom travelers were so many that an order, more or less made, as a rule, no difference and no impression.

You would probably return from Scotland saying with Dr. Johnson, "the civility and respect which we found at every place, it is ungrateful to omit, and tedious to repeat"; but you would repeat it all the same and praise "the firm and smooth roads made by the soldiers."

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BUFFALO GASOLINE PRICES ATTACKED

District Attorney Claims Standard Could Lower Charge to 15 Cents a Gallon With Profit—Would Abolish Curb Pumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUFFALO, New York.—The Standard Oil Company could sell gasoline to Buffalo retailers at 15 cents a gallon and make a reasonable profit, according to District Attorney Guy B. Moore, who is continuing his investigation of prices charged by the Standard here. A 15 cent price would allow the retailer to sell to consumers for 20 cents and make a fair profit, he says.

Mr. Moore charged that the company's prices in Buffalo indicate a price-fixing agreement, which may be interstate, in which case he advocates prosecution by the federal authorities. He urged the city to abolish the Standard's hundreds of curb pumps.

"I am continuing my investigation into the price of gasoline," says Mr. Moore, "and I see no reason why Buffalo should be forced to pay more for automobile fuel than other cities. I believe that the great number of curb pumps, with the cost of transporing gasoline to them, is responsible for the high price to a certain extent.

"When the Standard Oil combined it was done on the ground that lower prices would result from the reduction in overhead. I don't believe removal of these pumps would cause great inconvenience, because other filling stations would be erected.

Price of Gas Controlled

"The price of gas here is controlled by the Standard Oil Company. When it raises or lowers its prices, the other companies raise or lower theirs similarly and all maintain the same prices.

"I am told that the control is due to the company's large supply of oil, its facilities in refining and the large number of sub-stations it has in Buffalo. When the crude oil sold for about \$6 a barrel, this company charged about 30 cents a gallon wholesale. Now the crude oil sells for about \$2 a barrel and the wholesale price is 25 cents a gallon. Thus it will be seen that the price of gasoline has gone down but one-sixth.

"These prices would indicate a price-fixing agreement in violation of the law. It may be that this agreement in this respect is interstate and made at Titusville, Pennsylvania. In that event the prosecution should be handled by the federal authorities, and I shall ask the United States attorney to look into that feature of it.

"In the meantime, in view of the fact that gasoline in Buffalo is under the control of the Standard Oil Company and the price here is greater than in other cities and the number of local sub-stations is a factor in the question of control, I believe that the city should abolish all Standard sub-stations in the public streets.

No Rental Charged

"Such stations can only be established with the consent of the City Council, and no rental whatever is charged for the use of the public streets for that purpose. If this company is profiteering at the expense of the general public, should public property be put at the disposal of such a monopoly?

"In other words, let the Standard be reasonable in its prices or get off the public streets."

The difference between the "curb pump" and the filling station is that the pump is erected on city property in front of a business front generally, where an employee acts as pump-tender. A filling station is a substantial separate building erected on private property by the gasoline company.

View Not Popular

Edward J. Suor, president of the Eastern Oil Refining Company, believes that elimination of curb pumps might bring down the cost of gasoline, but this view, though held by some other gasoline company officials, is not so popular as might be thought, owing to the fact that it carries with it a good deal of inconvenience to motorists. Buffalo is known as a "curb pump" city and the system is so widely organized now that the cost of eliminating it would be tremendous, and motorists are educated to it. It allows for greater gasoline facilities than the filling station system.

The Larkin Company continues to sell low-priced gasoline. Starting the decrease by selling at 23 cents, this company, which is a large mail order house, has cut to 22 cents. Business is so rushing that a second pump is being installed and the company announces it will install a city-wide curb pump system if found practicable. The announcement is further made that the company can get all the gas it wants and will decrease rather than increase prices.

Other independents are selling around 25 and 26 cents. The Standard's price is 27 cents.

The City Council seems willing to take whatever measures are possible to cooperate with Mr. Moore in his fight to reduce the price. Commissioner Krehneder proposes the taxing of curb pumps, \$50 for a 500-gallon tank and \$100 for a tank of greater capacity.

Elmer F. Harris, an independent dealer, whose product sells for 27-28 cents to consumers, says he cannot reduce the price.

TUNA CANNING RESUMED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California.—A large fleet of tuna fishers has arrived on Santa Cruz Island, and for the next two months several hundred men

will be working for the canneries at San Pedro. For many weeks the tuna fishermen have been out of their customary employment, owing to the fact that the canners, foreseeing a drop in prices, offered the fishermen a much lower price schedule than had been in vogue for the last three years. This year the price offered was \$50 a ton, whereas it was \$125 a ton last year. The canners refused to compromise on the \$50 per ton proposed by the fishers, so the latter had to come down to the \$50. The drop in the cost of production to the canners, which means \$75 less for every ton of tuna, will mean, dealers say, a sharp cut in the price of this fish by the fall, if not immediately.

KU-KLUX KLAN IS REVIVED IN WEST

Organization Is Begun in South Dakota—Leader Tells Its Purpose and Assures That No Violence Will Be Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Members of the National Farmers Nonpartisan League in South Dakota are aroused over the announcement that a Ku-Klux Klan has been organized in South Dakota. They interpret the movement as being directed against their organization, and appear to believe that the invasion of South Dakota by the Klan is preliminary to an effort being made to prevent speakers for the league from having a fair hearing before South Dakota audiences of voters.

However, it is stated in behalf of those who are organizing the Klan in South Dakota that there is no intention of infringing the right of free speech and that the Klansmen will not break the laws of the land in carrying out the objects of their organization. Just what these objects are is a mystery, for as yet there has been no definite announcement as to the exact purpose of organizing a Ku-Klux Klan in South Dakota. The first was known of the plan to perfect such an organization here was when a mysterious stranger appeared at a local hotel and announced that he had come to the state for the purpose of organizing branches of the Ku-Klux Klan in different parts of South Dakota.

Organizer Interviewed

When those who called at the hotel to see the stranger were shown to his room, they were confronted by a man attired in a flowing robe of white and with a white hood over his head, in which were cut eye-holes. After a visitor has been sworn to secrecy as to the identity of "King Kiegle," it has thus far been the practice of the stranger to throw back his hood and finish the conversation with his face and head uncovered. These mysterious movements on the part of the organizer caused suspicion at first that he was a swindler of some sort. With this belief, interested persons wired William Joseph Simmons, of Atlanta, Ga., who is the imperial wizard of the Ku-Klux Klan of the United States, asking him if the man at the Sioux Falls hotel was a bona fide representative. The reply stated that the Klan being organized in South Dakota need not be feared by any person. Mr. Simmons branded statements made to the effect that the organization is designed to fight the South Dakota farmers who are members of the Nonpartisan League as a contemptible falsehood. "The Klan is," he said, "a legally chartered, patriotic and fraternal organization; it stands uncompromisingly for impartial enforcement of all law, and is ready at all times to assist, if called upon, in aiding properly constituted authorities in suppressing outbreaks against law and order.

Stands for Justice

The Ku-Klux Klan stands for the separation of church and state; freedom of speech and press; the prevention, as far as is possible, of causes that lead to lynching; control of the white race in all governmental affairs, but without injustice to any race or creed. Its purpose is to inculcate the good deal of inconvenience to motorists. Buffalo is known as a "curb pump" city and the system is so widely organized now that the cost of eliminating it would be tremendous, and motorists are educated to it. It allows for greater gasoline facilities than the filling station system.

Thomas H. Ayres, leader in South Dakota of the National Farmers Nonpartisan League, is not yet satisfied that the organization of the Klan in South Dakota is not for the purpose of combating the league, and accordingly has not withdrawn his challenge for the so-called "King Kiegle" to meet him in joint debate in Sioux Falls or elsewhere in the State, to defend what Ayres terms "the secret, oath-bound organization, with a history of assassination, arson, and intimidation." It is not believed the representation of the Klan will consent to meeting Mr. Ayres or anyone else in joint debate during the time he is organizing the Klan in South Dakota.

MONTANA COLLEGE CHANGES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—George Warren Craven has been elected president of the State School of Mines at Butte by the State Board of Education. He succeeds Dr. C. H. Clapp, recently elected by the board to succeed Dr. E. O. Sisson as president of the state university at Missoula. Dr. Sisson has accepted the chair of education and philosophy at Reed College, Portland, Oregon. President Craven is the first native of Montana to head one of its higher educational institutions.

PEOPLE URGED TO PROTECT WATERS

Maine Governor Warns That Interests Are Eager to Develop the Power Resources of the State for Private Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Urging the people of Maine to protect themselves and their title to the water-power resources of the State through legislation, Gov. Percival P. Baxter, in a recent address, warned that powerful interests would like to appropriate the abundant resources of the State. One of the greatest safeguards against this, next to legislative protection, he pointed out, is development by the people so that the argument that the power is being wasted through disuse cannot be brought.

"The water-power question," the Governor declared, "is not a question solely for the State of Maine. Every state in the Union is discussing this question and the federal government has taken an active interest in it, so that all over this country, the people are discussing what to do and how to get the benefit of their water powers. This is very critical, because, during the war we were all faced with the problem of how to get coal, and it was brought right home to us in the State of Maine as to what to do for fuel. That caused us to focus our attention upon this vital issue.

"I believe that the people of the State should share somewhat in the water-power development of the State. You all know that the lakes of Maine, which we term the 'storage reservoirs' of the State, belong to the people of the State of Maine. We are joint owners in these sources of water power, and I believe that the State should control the water from these lakes, should build dams and hold back the water that now goes to waste, so that the people located on the rivers may derive the benefit from that water as they need it.

Development Necessary

"A water power, as you all know, is not of any particular value undeveloped. We want to have water powers in Maine on which we can rely and if we can get a certain flowage from a certain lake for 365 days in the year, then that water power becomes of value, and the only way that we can do this is to control the source in such manner that the tremendous head obtained in spring and autumn may be held in reserve and distributed evenly as needed during other seasons of the year.

"I believe that the State, at the present time, should develop one or two locations and see how they work out and if they prove successful we, an

and if they prove successful we, an

will come back to the taxpayer in the form of rental, and then we can sell that water to every water power user on the river.

Public Ownership

"This appears to me to be a very mild form of public ownership, it does not involve taking over private property, it simply means that the people of the State develop what already belongs to them. The question of water power is not, at the present time, however, a question of public or private ownership; it comes right down to this: Shall the corporations be allowed to continue to take this matter into their own hands and prevent the people from making known their wishes, or, shall the people of the State of Maine be allowed to settle this question for themselves?

"You have read of the so-called super-power line. They want to take all of the water powers of Virginia, tie them in with Niagara, taking in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and from them they will take the electricity for developing the industries of the Atlantic seaboard. I have seen the map which they have prepared, and on that map is a nice little arrow that points to the heart of Maine's water power, showing that their eyes are on the water power of Maine.

"This super-power line, with Maine connected, will travel down along the coast and feed the industries of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York; so we people in Maine must watch that super-power line very carefully and see that it does not come across the New Hampshire border. We ought to be able in Maine to settle this question on as favorable terms as it is being settled in Massachusetts and New York, and all I ask the people of Maine to do is to do just what the people of those two states have done and that is protect themselves by passing such constitutional amendments as have been here suggested, and they are now discussing."

BYRNES AFFIDAVIT IN SHIPPING CASE DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Pending the argument and decision of the injunction granted to the United States Mail Steamship Company to prevent the United States Shipping Board and the W. Averill Harriman lines from taking possession and operating its trans-Atlantic liners, both sides took action yesterday to alter the situation.

W. Averill Harriman issued a denial that the United American Lines had ever taken steps to obtain in any way an interest in the United States Mail, as alleged in the affidavit of Timothy E. Barnes, on which the allegation is based. The officials of the latter, however, stated that evidence of this fact would be forthcoming at the hearing and that testimony also would be offered in regard to the actual indebtedness of the United States Mail

Steamship Company, as well as other companies in an attempt to show that the Shipping Board action was due to political considerations.

Another question to be raised is whether the arbitration clause in the agreement between the Shipping Board and the United States Mail Company had not been violated by the seizure of the ships. The steamship company also stated that it had offered to deposit the amount demanded by the board in escrow, pending determination of the controversy, but that this had been refused by the board.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Organized Labor joined forces with the representatives of the farmers yesterday in protesting, before the House Ways and Means Committee, against the proposed repeal of the excess profits tax and reduction of the income surtaxes. The position of the American Federation of Labor on the taxation policy of the nation was curiously at odds with that of the House.

Charles G. Dawes Issues Order for Inter-Departmental Transfer of Property to Prevent Making Too Many Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An order has been promulgated by Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget Bureau, for a coordinating control of all departments and independent establishments of the government, to be directed first toward the inter-departmental transfer of property to prevent continuing purchases in the open market by one department when there is a surplus of the article in another department.

The United States is divided into

nine areas, corresponding to the nine army corps areas, in each of which there is to be a coordinator for general supplies for the departments and independent establishments having activities in that area.

Each of these officials is to come to Washington as soon as he is selected, to confer with all the departments and agencies having activities in his area, and upon his return to his area he is to locate and inspect surpluses and accumulations of government stocks and report to the head of the department concerned and to the chief coordinator in Washington. He is to keep in touch with all government projects in his area involving the purchase, transfer or disposal of government supplies and equipment, and to see that the government policies concerning them are carried out, having the power to fix the fair market price of surpluses being sold or transferred.

The office of chief coordinator, general supply, whose duty it is to supervise the work of the area coordinators, is created.

PAN-PACIFIC PRESS UNION IS PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—One of the most important results of the Press Congress of the World sessions to be held at Honolulu, next October, will be the formation of a permanent organization of the newspaper and magazine workers in countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, to be known either as the Pan-Pacific Press Conference or the Pan-Pacific Press Congress, in the opinion of Alexander Hume Ford, secretary-director of the Pan-Pacific Union, who has been on the mainland during the last two months in the interest of the Press Congress and the proposed series of Pan-Pacific conferences in this city.

The scope of the proposed Pan-Pacific Press Congress and tentative plans for an organization of Pacific journalists are being outlined at Columbia, Missouri, by Walter Williams, president of the Press Congress of the World. These tentative plans will in the near future be submitted to Dr. Walter B. Pitkin of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, New York; to Henry Stead Stead's Magazine, Melbourne, Victoria, and to other journalistic leaders in Pacific lands who are keenly interested in the proposal.

Mr. McGrady protested that the representatives of the farmers' organizations, who had attended the recent convention of the federation in Denver, had voted overwhelmingly for the land tax. He said that most farmers owned farms of less than \$10,000 in value, and should be exempted, and that the tax, instead, should apply to the great land holdings by corporations and the wealthy. Some of the members from the western states, chiefly from the great cattle-raising sections where ranches of thousands of acres are common, took issue with Mr. McGrady on his proposal.

Refunding Plan Offered

W. H. Stackhouse of Springfield, Ohio, president of the National Implement and Vehicle Association, interested the committee in a proposal to refund all government obligations so as to carry uniform rates and conditions, with maturity at from 50 to 75 years. He said he made the proposal so that the country could be put on a sounder financial basis. He said the debt was about \$16,000,000,000, and that the new bonds should bear interest at 5 per cent or more.

"There is a staggering war burden of taxation, which must be reduced," Mr. Stackhouse said. "The new issues should run 50 to 75 years, to give the government time to provide for payment at maturity. The government will default in actual payment on the \$7,500,000,000 due in two years, and will default in 30 years on the \$10,000,000,000 due then. It may take longer than 75 years for the government to get in shape to make payments."

Tax-Free Securities

The witness defended tax-free securities, which were subjected to scathing criticism at the hearing on life.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS

NEW YORK, New York.—The annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America will be held in New York City beginning September 12, instead of Knoxville, Tennessee, as previously arranged. Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, secretary of the union, announces.

See SUBMARINE FLEET at PROVINCETOWN

IL GRIMI'S FIRST LANDING

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DIRECT SERVICES

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TO

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ARMENIA FACTOR IN DISARMAMENT

Final Settlement of the Near East
Question Necessary Before Nations
Change Course—Belief
Ascribed to President Harding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That there can be no general disarmament until the Near East question is settled and settled right, is the conviction expressed by friends of Armenia here. Arshak Sazarian, secretary-general of the Armenian national delegation, who with Gabriel Noradouzian, representative of that delegation, who recently visited the United States, has conferred with President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there was real hope that the Armenian question would be brought up before the disarmament conference.

At the same time the Near East Relief gives out this statement:

"There will be no disarmament until the Near East question is settled and settled right," declared President Harding today in an interview with representatives of the Near East Relief organization. According to both the President and Secretary of State Hughes the whole Near East question is now under most serious consideration. It is evident from the brief reports given out by the representatives of the Near East Relief that Armenia and Asia Minor promise to form an important factor in any discussions and any decisions on international problems made in the coming conference in November.

Bismarck Statement Recalled

Just before sailing for Europe, Mr. Bismarck said to this effect: "The road to the Far East goes by the Near East and vice versa." Bismarck said that the road to St. Petersburg went through Berlin. It is the same about the Near East. A rather poetic way of putting it, but after all the war has proved that poetic expressions often approximate the truth.

"Our hope for consideration of the Armenian question by the conference is heartened by the friendly attitude shown by President Harding and Secretary Hughes toward us. Everything leads us to believe that the question will be taken up and some solution found."

"As a rule the solution of the Armenian question is supposed to be very different, as it involves issues with Soviet Russia and Turkey. As far as Russia is concerned, all European American chancelleries know well that during the peace conference in 1919, all the Russian leaders like Trotsky, Lenin, and others submitted a memorandum to Armenia that the Russia of the future would welcome joyfully the creation of an independent Armenian state in Turkish Armenia, and that they believed the constituent Assembly of Russia, when it met would consent to see the Armenian districts in Transcaucasia transferred to the Armenian state in Turkey.

The Bolsheviks at Moscow in February, 1920, declared that Soviet Russia would welcome an independent Armenia in Turkey. So all Russian parties, present or potential, have approved an independent Armenia in Turkey.

As for the difficulties in regard to Turkey, men like Mr. Noradouzian, who know the Turk, well, are convinced that once the Turks believe that Great Britain and the United States will support Armenia there will be no difficulty in persuading the Turks to evacuate the territories of Armenia as traced by President Wilson and those territories occupied by Turkey now.

Turkish Consent Nearer

It appears that the Turks have lost again to the Greeks, and irrevocably. Perhaps it is not wide of the truth in saying that the Turks will have to accept the proposals made to them during the London conference in February, namely, to recognize the Armenian national home in the Armenian provinces in Turkey, and to recognize independent Armenia as a free state. Sooner or later the Turk will have to acknowledge by the Supreme Council. Then, obviously, will come the great opportunity for Armenia, American cooperation with Great Britain, in particular, and with the other European powers in general will greatly facilitate the work of reconstruction of Armenia and thus close one of the sad chapters of history.

No doubt many people even now doubt the ability of the Armenians to organize and conduct a state. Glancing back over the last 100 years, we see the same doubts expressed in regard to Greece in 1828, and still more in regard to Bulgaria in 1878. Now Greece and Bulgaria succeeded in becoming progressive and civilized states in such a short time, why shouldn't Armenia be qualified to do the same? And as Greece and Bulgaria were led in their first steps by the help of the powers, so we believe will Armenia be led to build up a self-defending and strong state in the highlands of Armenia, by forthcoming help of the United States and all the powers."

WOMEN'S VOTE AS POLITICAL INFLUENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Indications are that new elements in politics will find expression in the coming contest to fill the office of member of the National House of Representatives from the Sixth Massachusetts District, left vacant by resignation of W. W. Lufkin. Not the least of these

elements, it is felt, is the women's vote, for it is pointed out that the fall election will really be the first for which women voters have had time to prepare systematically and studiously.

The two announced candidates are Ransom C. Phinney of Haverhill and A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester, consideration of the known political factors appearing in place both men on practically equal terms. The interest therefore centers in the woman's vote and the former soldier vote, two factors which are somewhat uncertain. It is the plan of the women's organizations, both political and educational, to commit the candidates to a public welfare program, and the degree of commitment is regarded as the measure of the vote. The soldier vote is not felt to be as uncertain, but may be influenced by the fact that Mr. Andrew was formerly a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army and chief of the American Field Service before the United States entered the war.

ENFORCEMENT OF BILLBOARD LAWS

Effectiveness of New Regulations
Said to Depend on Continued
Public Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the large number of citizens in Massachusetts who strongly disapprove of billboards are to continue to press their cause, even though state-wide regulations are now in effect under the provisions of the bill passed by the last Legislature, is evidenced by statements frequently made by the people themselves. These people feel that progress has been made, but that restriction of outdoor advertising must still go much further. They also realize that the Public Works Department must be kept ever aware of the extensiveness and intensiveness of public opinion in this regard, in order that the department may confidently proceed in the effectual administration of the law.

These people, composed largely of the most intelligent and most influential part of the city and rural communities, are of course those very consumers whom the advertisers desire to reach by means of outdoor advertising. This to-be-reckoned-with group of consumers believes that once they have convinced the advertiser that he is forcing them to look with active disfavor upon goods thus often advertised, he will at least hesitate before contracting for more billboards.

Various methods are proposed for making the point clear to the advertiser. One is to have a prominent notice posted in public places in a community to the effect that the citizens thereof keenly protest against outdoor advertising. Another is to have the largest clubs which support civic welfare in one way or another to send a joint communication to advertisers stating that they would not advise purchase of goods offensively advertised, and then give publicity to such concerns as declared that they did not intend to offend their customers now that it was brought to their attention that this form of advertising was not well thought of.

The "best hope," so-called, is that cities and towns especially interested will, through zoning ordinances, or special regulations, practically exclude all outdoor advertising except that of a business transacted on the premises, or property advertised for sale or rent. Notice to this effect could be placed upon all municipal billboards. Whatever is said or done, however, there appears to be no uncertain tendency on the part of the people to stop buying those goods advertised on billboards.

COMMISSION PLANS REPORT ON INDIANS

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—The United States Bureau of Indian Commissioners, which has general supervision of American Indian affairs of the country, held its summer meeting here yesterday. Its purpose was to consider the annual report to Congress.

The report deals with intimate details of the Indian policy and contains recommendations for educational improvement of the Indians and for the transfer of matters pertaining to the health of the Indians from the Indian Bureau to the public health service.

Present at the meeting were George Vaux Jr., of Philadelphia, chairman; Gen. Hugh L. Scott of Princeton, New Jersey, former Chief of Staff of the Army; Dr. Samuel Elliott of Boston; Prof. Warren K. Moorehead of Andover, Massachusetts; Malcolm MacDowell of Chicago; Samuel Smiley of Lake Mohonk, New York, and Frank Knox of Manchester, New Hampshire.

IMMIGRANTS STILL EXCEEDING QUOTAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Many immigrants are still coming in here in spite of the new law fixing the quota for the month, as many of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines are arriving with full steerage loads, some having already exceeded the quota for the month, including Poland and all the countries in southeastern Europe, especially Greece, Jugoslavia and Armenia.

The liners now on their way, especially those from Turkey and Greece, unless arrangements can be made for the admission of their passengers under bond, against the quota for August, will be ordered by wireless to cruise outside the three-mile limit until the 1st of August. A test case may be made by the White Star line, on the arrival of the Adriatic, now approaching port.

THE ASTROLABE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Until the English watchmaker Harrison perfected the chronometer in the middle of the eighteenth century, explorers had no practical way of telling how far they had traveled east or west of their starting point, except by the very unreliable method of "dead reckoning," that is to say, by calculating the distance covered each day and making allowances for deviations from an east or west course. But how to determine north and south distances, with very fair accuracy, was known to the Greeks and orientals long before the Christian era.

For this purpose there was used an

It was on the probable site of this windfall that the astrolabe was found 250 years later, and while Champlain makes no mention of losing his instrument, it is very likely, as will be seen later, that he dropped it somewhere on this portage, and it may well be that it was while climbing through this confusion of fallen trees.

At last, aided by some friendly Indians whom they met, they reached the Ottawa again on June 3 and were kindly received at the large Algonquin village of the chief Tressout, where de Vignau had spent a winter. This was the end of Champlain's journey. For here de Vignau's falsehood was discovered. The Indians declared that he had never been any farther up the river, except in his dreams; and they

CAMP VACCINATION RULE INEFFECTIVE

Protests Increasing Against Enforced Inoculation of Boys
Because of Admitted Failure of Serums to Immunize Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Protests against compulsory inoculation of entrants to the citizens' military training camps, started by an editorial in the Masonic Observer, Minneapolis, Minnesota, have been reinforced by evidence of the failure of such practices received from Camp Roosevelt, near Muskegon, Michigan, where nine cases of typhoid have been reported.

Of the 600 boys from middle western states who are receiving training at this camp, 360 are from Chicago. Six of the boys affected are Chicagoans, and this caused Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, to dispatch his epidemiologist, Dr. H. N. Bundeisen, to the training grounds post haste.

These boys, officers, and teachers, are compelled to undergo vaccination for both smallpox and typhoid, according to the adjutant-general of the United States Army. Theoretically this immunizes them from the diseases named. Dr. Robertson is widely known as an advocate of such immunization, and has used various coercive measures to compel citizens of this city to submit to his views.

Disclosures Disconcerting

In the light of these facts, Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, sees in the hasty action of the health commissioner in sending his aid to Michigan an attempt to establish an alibi for vaccination. "Are there not doctors enough at camp, and has Michigan no health officers, that Chicago must interfere?" she asked.

"Readers of that interesting disease miscellany, 'Bulletin Chicago School of Sanitary Instruction,' edited by the city health commission," said Mrs. Little, "will have noted whenever cases of typhoid are reported that most of them are starred with the footnote, 'Contracted out of Chicago.' This is to keep the public contented with chlorinated drinking water, and the quarantine for life of a dozen or so carriers, when, according to bacteriological experts, there must be upwards of 5000 such carriers in Chicago."

"So, of course, those six Chicago boys could not have contracted the disease in this protected city. And they could not have contracted it at camp, where they are carefully immunized. This is all a dangerous fraud. The public has a right to know the facts, and it cares nothing about the special pleadings of men with a theory to sustain."

Medical Tyranny Opposed

The protest started by the Masonic Observer declared that those who believe in retaining their rights as American citizens are opposed to medical tyranny should send letters to their representatives and senators against the un-American compulsory vaccination. This is rank discrimination, it said, "that opens wide the army, navy, and citizens' military training camp benefits to those who will permit themselves to be made subjects for experiment by allopathic doctors, and bars from the service and the camps every man who seeks to keep himself physically pure and undefiled."

In order to get into the military training camps, it was pointed out, "you must submit to the dictation of the old school allopathic doctors, of whom the surgeon-general is the autocratic head in the army. After a thorough examination has proved you to be healthy and fit for admission, you are compelled to allow the injection into your pure, clean, wholesome blood of several kinds of stuff concerning the merits of which even the old school doctors themselves differ greatly, and which proved of such doubtful value in the British Army that compulsion in their use has been abolished."

SCHEME TO ADVANCE MONEY TO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—An interesting suggestion, designed to facilitate the marketing of this year's wheat crop in Canada, has been made by Senator H. W. Laird of Regina, Saskatchewan. In brief, his idea is that the government should advance from 50 to 60 cents a bushel on wheat to the farmers and thus enable them to meet their most urgent debts, while the government, acting as a selling agent, could dispose of the grain as markets became available, preventing disastrous glut.

The "compass" is, of course, the famous astrolabe. It is 5½ inches in diameter, and bears the date 1603. As it was found on the direct route of Champlain's portage in 1613, a modern surveyor would designate the place as lot 12 of the second concession of the township of Rose in the county of Renfrew, Ontario. As noon approached, Lee sent his son home to fetch his dinner, and while he sat down to eat it, the boy went on drawing the felled trees with an ox team to the heaps where they were to be burned.

Deceived by this fabrication, Champlain set out from his ship at Isle Ste. Hélène (opposite the present city of Montreal) with two canoes, and a small party of two or three whites, including de Vignau, and a couple of Indians. Champlain was an experienced traveler, to whom voyages of discovery had become so common-place that he never makes any particular mention of his equipment. But whatever else he was provided with, it is safe to say that he must have had an astrolabe on this occasion, for he records observations for latitude at three points along his route.

The first of these was near the foot of Lake St. Louis on the St. Lawrence, where he made the latitude 45 degrees 18 minutes, a remarkably close observation with an instrument as crude as the astrolabe, the correct position being about 45 degrees 25 minutes. The party fought the rapids and currents of the Ottawa for eight days before reaching the Chaudiere Falls at the present city of Ottawa, and here Champlain made his second observation, recording the position as 45 degrees 38 minutes. Actually it is about 45 degrees 26 minutes. Two days more of heavy portaging brought them to the Cheneaux Rapids at the head of the Ottawa River called Lac des Chats. And leaving the main river, at a place known in after years as Gould's Landing, in order to avoid the great elbow full of rapids that the Ottawa here makes to the north, they portaged into a chain of little lakes that lie across the base of the peninsula. Champlain's third and last observation was made at Gould's Landing, the latitude of which he gives as 46 degrees 40 minutes. In reality its position is about 45 degrees 24 minutes, and he is more than a degree out, probably due to a clerical error, as his other observations varied only 7 minutes to 12 minutes from the actual.

This was the longest and hardest portage the party had struck yet.

Near one of the small lakes, now

known as Green Lake, they encountered a windfall in the forest. The thick growth of pines had been blown down and it was with the greatest difficulty that they made their way under and over the tangled mass of trees.

It was on the probable site of this

windfall that the astrolabe was found 250 years later, and while Champlain makes no mention of losing his instrument, it is very likely, as will be seen later, that he dropped it somewhere on this portage, and it may well be that it was while climbing through this confusion of fallen trees.

At last, aided by some friendly Indians whom they met, they reached the Ottawa again on June 3 and were kindly received at the large Algonquin village of the chief Tressout, where de Vignau had spent a winter. This was the end of Champlain's journey. For here de Vignau's falsehood was discovered. The Indians declared that he had never been any farther up the river, except in his dreams; and they

MEXICANS DIVIDE ON OBREGON REQUEST

Extraordinary Powers to Adjust
Provision That Nationalizes
Oil Deposits Are Granted by
Only One House of Congress

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The Chamber of Deputies has voted down a request by President Obregon that he be granted extraordinary powers to adjust Article 27 of the Constitution, which nationalizes oil deposits. The Senate almost simultaneously voted to accede to the request.

The President had requested early in the present month that he be given wide latitude in revising the article, when it became apparent that Congress would not be able to give it adequate consideration before the special session ends in August.

On Tuesday morning President Obregon called a joint conference of the leaders in both houses and explained the necessity for immediate action on Article 27, as well as pleading for permission to proceed with its adjustment in a manner acceptable to the nation and its interests. Members of the Liberal-Constitutionalist Party, of which President Obregon is the leader, are understood to have declined at first to give a decision ascertaining that they wish to study the question further. After a party caucus, however, it was decided to deny the President's request, and a party statement was issued saying that amendments to the article "would be considered in due course of time."

Article 27 has long been a stumbling block in the relations between Mexico and the United States, the latter government characterizing the section as confiscatory and against the principles of American rights and interests obtained in Mexico under proper law. In an official statement of President Harding's policy, made June 7, Secretary of State Hughes said that Mexico was free to adopt any policy she pleased with respect to her public lands, but added that she was not free to destroy without compensation valid titles which have been obtained by American citizens under Mexican laws.

The action of Congress is viewed by political observers here as marking a definite split between President Obregon and his party. The first indications of party strife were noted nearly a month ago when Augustine Arroyo was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies by Liberal-Constitutionalist members. At this time Dr. Jose Sturbo, one of the party leaders, sharply criticized President Obregon, charging that he abandoned his party for political expediency. These remarks drew a reply from President Obregon, who asserted that he "was President of all parties and could show favoritism to none."

PENSIONS FOR NEGRO VETERANS

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The Tennessee pension board now in session here has granted pensions of \$10 a month to 47 Negroes who saw service as cooks or body servants in the Confederate armies. Eighty-five applications have been filed.

MEXICAN DECREE APPEALED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HERMOSILLO, Mexico—The decree of the Mexican Federal Government prohibiting use within the country of any save Mexican coin was a serious blow to the mercantile and banking interests of Sonora, wherein for years nearly all the coin in circulation has been American. Mexican silver disappeared when silver bullion took its rise during the world war. The Governor made statement of this fact to the national government, showing that the merchants of his State would be almost ruined were the decree to be enforced fully. He has been advised that an exception will be made in the case of Sonora.



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HOW GREEK NATION HAS BEEN BETRAYED

Communists Are Charged With Wilfully Imperiling Safety of Greece in Their Unwarranted Opposition to Mr. Venizelos

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—The Greek Government in her reply to the brief worded request of the Allies to postpone the offensive against Kemal and to accept their intervention for the settlement of the Greek-Turkish question by negotiation, well-nigh compromised the very existence of Greece. The reply of Athens to the Briand-Carron offer was negative. Constantine and Goumari decided to stake everything on the military outcome in Asia Minor. Those who are well acquainted with the true condition of affairs in the Near East, with the relative strength of the two armies, their morale and strategic position, and their relationship to the European public and official opinion, were not too hopeful.

The Turks had almost everything in their favor. They had powerful allies and no enemies—other than the Greeks—who would undertake a serious campaign against them. They had land communications behind them, and the more they advanced the stronger they became. Being a rebel army, they considered themselves immune from international relationships and of all the restrictions and considerations that such relationships implied. Their army divisions were, moreover, led by experienced officers, who had been on the field since the Turco-Italian war of 1911.

It was unfortunately not so with the Greeks, whose government by a series of foolish acts had reversed the position of its army from that of a superior one to the critical tangle it finds itself today. Till November last the Greeks had everything in their favor. A perfectly organized and disciplined army, which had known no defeat, possessing a splendid morale, led by able and experienced officers, whose devotion to duty and knowledge of modern warfare inspired their soldiers with confidence and their enemies with fear. It was an army well supplied with munitions and war material, and with every necessary comfort for the soldiers' welfare and protection.

Allied Representative

Furthermore, the government of Eleutherios Venizelos, enjoying, as it did, the full confidence of the British and French governments, the Greek Army, as a result of this, had behind it the moral support of strong friendships, and was acting as the mandatory of the Supreme Council, authorizing it to conclude the Treaty of Sèvres. The representatives of the Allies were the representatives of the Allies in Asia Minor, and the Turks were the common enemies.

In November last, the Kemalist Army was unable not only to undertake the offensive against the Greeks, but to resist the offensive of the latter against Ankara. Prior to the Greek elections the question was not that of enforcing the Treaty of Sèvres as regards the Greek territories in Asia Minor, for that was, at the time, an accomplished fact. Mr. Venizelos was ready to tell the Turks of Ankara, that unless they accepted the Treaty of Sèvres in its entirety, especially recognizing and respecting the independence of Armenia, the Greek Army would undertake to impose this treaty, and the Turks would have to pay the further penalties which the treaty provided.

Constantinople would have been definitely relieved of the last vestige of Turkish sovereignty, the "sick man of Europe" would have been sent to the interior of Asia by air and baggage, and the Christian populations of Anatolia would have had secured to them a free and independent government under the mandate of Greece.

No Sense of Reality

The relative positions of Athens and Ankara, however, underwent a radical change after November last. Athens could no longer dictate to the rebel government of Ankara, which had since been recognized as a de facto government of Turkey. Athens could no longer claim the stewardship of the Christian races in Turkey, because her role of being the representative of the Allies in Asia Minor has unfortunately ceased.

The whole responsibility for this regrettable change in the scales of national and international standing rests with the Athens Government. Their arrogant disregard of the allied warning against the return of Constantine to Greece last December, which marked the beginning of all the ills that have since fallen to Greece, was followed by a series of foolish acts and errors unprecedented in the political history of modern states. The men who govern Greece today seem to have completely lost the sense of reality, for they have acted in each succeeding phase of their national problem, con- trariwise to their national interest.

It is a very serious charge against them to state that they have willfully created this impossible situation for their country. But one is compelled to admit some such charge, unless one would be ready to believe that the present rulers of Greece are lacking in the most elementary qualities of political statesmanship and common sense. Such has been, and still is, their blind and unwarrented hatred against Mr. Venizelos. What were it not for the fact that the great statesman's request to the Greek nation was so callous and so manifestly their work of destroying it would have been immediately accepted by this time. For it is clear to all who see, that men are not up to the work of Mr. Venizelos.

If there can be a Greater Greece of their own make, well and good; but

nothing must remain within the boundaries of the Greek state which bears the stamp of Mr. Venizelos. That has been the aim of the Constantinian regime, and the "elect of the Greek people" have at least proved that they are capable of destroying where the "tyrant" Venizelos was able to build.

The historian of the Near East who will in due time depict the suicidal downfall of modern Greece, will in vain seek for the authors of this downfall outside the clique which governs Greeks today. The deplorable home policy of the Constantinian politicians has brought the state to the lamentable condition of anarchy and bankruptcy. Only those who share their party's opinions are considered by them as citizens; the rest of the Greeks being branded as outcasts ought to be thankful enough—the Constantinian press states—that they are allowed to live. The public treasury has become the cash drawer of the party. Millions are squandered to remunerate all those who have faithfully clung to the party, and positions are found or created for them.

Greece has her heroes today, made up of all those who have believed in and labored for the realization of Greater Greece, whose faith in their chief, Mr. Venizelos, remains unshaken. They are the silent sufferers of an absolute régime which has twice betrayed Greece, a régime which squanders hundreds of millions of francs to satisfy the illicit political desires of its partisans, while it refuses to lend 20,000,000 francs to the impoverished rural populations of Thrace, sum of which these unfortunate people, who have so long suffered in exile, are in great need today for purposes of cultivation and production. So hopeless has the internal situation in Greece become that one cannot seriously expect that the deep sea of demoralization created on the body politic and social of Greece will easily be stamped off.

Military Policy Reversed

In their military policy the same lack of caution and common sense prevailed. They weakened the army by the wholesale removals of the Venizelos commanders and higher officers, and they altered the plans and the tactics of the Venizelos staff with the result that retreat followed defeat, and that in one battle alone—that of the first Greek attack in April on Eski-Shehr—the casualties sustained by the Greeks outnumbered the whole of the casualty list sustained by the Greek armies of Venizelos during the last four years.

One of the tasks which has been thoroughly accomplished by the present régime was that of the removal of all the Venizelos higher civil servants of the state from their posts. This has been done with thoroughness and precision, for no one of the former expert and experienced men will be seen in their positions today. The men who have replaced them have the greatest of being Constantinians in their political feelings, which merit makes up for all the other "trivial" qualities of heart and mind which a civil servant should necessarily possess.

Mr. Venizelos once stated to a conservative friend of his that if he were at all proud for the record of the Liberal Party, it was not so much the fact that during its tenure of power this party had brought the Greek flag outside the gates of Constantinople, as for some other things it accomplished. One of its great accomplishments, Mr. Venizelos stated, was the Land Act, by virtue of which the landless peasants were to become landowners in the fairest and most equitable way. The landowners were to be remunerated, but the tenants were to be assisted by the government to pay in time payments for the land they received.

The present régime repealed the Land Act because some of its prominent members owned vast tracts of land in Thessaly. The peasants of Thessaly, however, threatened a revolution and they have in fact so farwise disobeyed the commands of the present régime, with the result that the Athens cabinet is now preparing a new bill which is predicted to be of the extreme radical form, in order to fulfill the act of Mr. Venizelos. It is a state of complete anarchy, the one that Greece is rapidly drifting into, and an impartial inquiry into the havoc wrought by the Constantinian régime in the ecclesiastical, educational, and judicial policy of the nation will reveal some very astounding facts.

INCREASED PREMIUM ON PRACTICAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX CITY, South Dakota.—"The day of the 'fancy work' exhibits at the state and county fairs is rapidly passing in South Dakota," said Selma Rongstad, state home demonstration leader in the state college extension service. "The women of today and especially the farm women," she said, "are demanding more practical exhibits and demonstrations which will help them in performing their daily tasks."

The pieced quilts and crocheted yokes will give way to such things as the best kitchen aprons, homemade kitchen devices, or a demonstration in homemade soap. This change will be noted this year at the state fair. The premium for a tatted handkerchief has heretofore been higher than the premium offered for the best house-dress. Women who attend the fair to receive instruction and get suggestions for better homemaking have represented this and the changes in the 1921 premium list, and other changes to be made later are the result.

At the recent South Dakota Farm Women's Congress a resolution covering this point was adopted.

APPEAL FOR UNITY IN BRITISH LABOR

J. R. Clynes, Labor Leader in Parliament, Deplores Tendency to Submit Important Questions to Rank and File

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The broad appeal to the public to support the movement for the "advances wing" of the Labor Party, which appeared in a Labor paper urging the delegates to the Labor Party Conference at Brighton to concentrate the forces of Labor to meet the attack upon their standard of living.

Where one joins issue with the appeal is in regard to the end to be achieved, the policy to be pursued, the methods by which the betterment of the conditions of vast sections of the community is to be accomplished. There is certainly a desperate need for Labor to concentrate its power, but the prerequisite condition to such concentration is universal acceptance of a well-defined and settled policy, to be pursued by Labor as a single unit in contradistinction to the disintegrating and embarrassing policy which has characterized the activities of the more prominent unions of former years.

It is a remarkable fact that that section of the British Labor movement which shouts loudest for demonstrations of "class solidarity" are among the foremost and aggressively active in promoting discord and disruption within their own ranks. They preach industrial unionism, and practice, wherever and whenever a shadow of opportunity is offered, a most vigorous and narrow sectionalism. Obsessed with one line of conduct only, namely, that of waging war upon employers or the government, they lose no time in influencing their fellow workers to cease work, well knowing that their action must of necessity bring suffering and anguish to thousands engaged in kindred trades between whom and their employers there is no quarrel or grievance, nothing but harmony and good will.

Trade Union's Position

Not a few trade unions have been placed in positions verging on bankruptcy due almost entirely to the irresponsible activities of other unions which in industry they are closely allied. The Workers Union, for instance, has spent close upon £250,000 in consequence of disputes with which it was not primarily concerned. Indeed, the union is very rarely free from being implicated in some dispute or other; the funds are constantly being drawn upon.

The Workers Union, like many others, draws to a large extent upon the semi-skilled for membership, that vast class not fully trained that can be found on the fringes of every craft. In the recent miners strike, the Workers Union was implicated, in any dispute with the engineers, there they are to be found, walking the streets, participants in a quarrel with which they are not concerned.

How thousands of tons of shipping have been lost to the ship-repairing yards of the Thames, Tyne, Tees and the Mersey, and the consequent loss of work to multitudes of engineers, shipwrights, boilermakers, plumbers and a score of other trades and calling due to the joiners' strike, is now an ancient history to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Class Solidarity Lacking

There was no expression of class solidarity here, that anxiety for fellow workers, that A. G. Cameron, the general secretary of the Joiners Union took such care to emphasize in his presidential address as chairman of the Labor Party Congress, but a callous indifference as to the effect of their conduct upon other and less remunerated craftsmen and their

Some such thoughts must have been prevailing with J. R. Clynes, the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, to inspire an article in the current issue of the Clarion, wherein it is argued that the industrial policy of many of the unions affiliated to the Labor Party render more difficult the attainment of the policies for which that party stands. The purely trade union policy of an organization is frequently at variance with its political ideals as expressed through the parliamentary group, besides handicapping the success of its candidates in a political contest.

There will be found few students of political development who would quarrel with the prophetic declaration of Col. Josiah Wedgwood, when in replying to a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that in 1925 that office would be occupied by a member of the Labor Party. Whether the individual mentioned is honored in that there is a member of a wealthy family, a captain of industry, reared in traditions of Liberalism, who has been forced to the conclusion that a Labor Cabinet is probable within the next five years.

Mr. Clynes' View

And here is Mr. Clynes, the responsible spokesman of Labor in the House of Commons, who also realizes how near perhaps political power is to their hands, bitterly lamenting the fact that on the whole Labor is at sixes and sevens, that by the selfish, ill-advised, and individual policies of isolated organizations the prospects of Labor candidates for parliamentary seats are being placed very severely in jeopardy. While always preaching unity and class solidarity, demands are formulated and policy directed with or without consultation with or regard to the interests of the movement in general.

Mr. Clynes thinks the difficulty is due to an increasing desire to submit matters to the decision of the rank and file who, by the very nature of things, are unable to bring to bear

upon the consideration of complex problems other than a very limited outlook, confined in the most part to just those questions which affect them as individuals in their ordinary work-a-day lives. The comprehensive outlook so necessary to maintain the unity of the movement as a whole, again quite naturally, is imposed only upon those who are in almost daily touch with representatives of other industries, with whom they meet in conference and learn each other's needs, trials and tribulations.

In these days when "direction from below and not from above" forms the watchword of all with pretensions of being the "advances wing," when all leaders are to be regarded as suspect, Mr. Clynes' observations at least have the merit of throwing down the gauntlet to the extremists and forcing discussion upon an interesting and contentious matter.

AUSTRALIA AWAKE TO STRIKE DANGER

President of New South Wales Employers Believes Round-Table Conferences Valuable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A sign of the industrial times is the thought being given to the problem of the strike, and Australian employers are keenly awake to the necessity for a reconciliation of interests. James McMahon, president of the New South Wales Employers Association, believes with Sir Joseph Cook, the Acting Prime Minister, in round-table conferences. Mr. McMahon has been forced to the conclusion that a misunderstanding is the greatest barrier to peace. An atmosphere of suspicion has been fostered for generations with the result that the worker is apt to see in every proposal advanced by an employer for the solution of industrial turmoil, a plot to exploit him. The suspicion and distrust are more likely to grow than to be dispelled, unless the capitalists and the wage-earner, the employer and the employee, meet and understand each other's outlook.

Round the table both sides have the fullest opportunity of informing the other of their reasons for their attitude on many problems," declared the employers' president. "There is obviously some reason, good or bad, for that attitude, and it can do nothing but good for both sides to understand one another."

Economic Effects Felt

At the annual meeting of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers the report of the Council of the Chamber expressed the opinion that the award given by the President of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court of 44 hours in the timber industry, and his announcement that the intention to reduce the weekly working hours of engineers to 44, had vitally affected the economic position of the Commonwealth. Where the working hours of the community were not burdensome, any reduction must immediately result in decreased production, which meant diminished wealth and the impoverishment of the community—including the workers. Emphasis was laid on the probability of a new scheme of organization which would more closely link employers together for their protection against unreasonable demands.

The views of Judge Beeby of the New South Wales Court, who has given 44 hours to several industries, are especially interesting, in view of the Victorian Chamber's report. Judge Beeby declares that amid the clamor of factions and the conflict of theories regarding social reconstruction, the great need of the day is clarity of mental vision.

Citizens Entitled to Place

"My plea is that there must be better understanding of the Labor problem," said Judge Beeby, "and the keynote should be the belief that every citizen is entitled to his place in the community. The point of view of the other man must be realized. Anyone closely watching world affairs cannot but be impressed that the demand for social change goes to the root of things. The great war has changed the frontier of thought. This demand for fundamental change is not confined to theorists or destructive agents of anarchy, but has become the gospel of the intelligent workers of the world. This army of ordinary workers is rapidly becoming an inherent force. The fostering of the new spirit of cooperation rests with those who have the good things of life. The clear course of action is to get the average workingman to see what is really his true line of action. Can we offer to all an equal chance in answer to the growing demand for an equal result?"

Meanwhile judges like Mr. Justice McCawley of Queensland, who have been bitterly criticized for some of their actions in favor of Labor, are seeking to restrain undue demands which might have a disastrous effect on industry. The Queensland arbitration judge recently strove to bring home to the Mount Morgan miners the necessity for a readjustment of wages in line with falling prices, and he has refused to grant a new state award for the shearing industry. He declared that having regard to the present condition of the industry, particularly cattle raising, he was justified in refusing any increase in wages. On the other hand, he thought that no case had been made out for a reduction.

Peace Between Parties

The new Premier's task has been rendered easier by the truce between Fascists and Socialists who have been carrying on a species of civil war against each other over a large part of Italy. An arrangement has been made for the formation of mixed committees of two representatives of either party with a fifth member nominated, if need be, by the Speaker of the Chamber, for the settlement of their mutual differences which the law has been powerless to compose. Latterly the Fascists have taken upon themselves the medieval duty of fixing prices, and in many cases have compelled shopkeepers to make large reductions, organizing "punitive expeditions" upon recalcitrant tradesmen.

As the Fascists, according to the former Premier, have 137,000 members, they have become an "imperial in Imperio"—a power within the state, with the state could no longer cope by means of the police. Consequently, this pact between them and the Socialists has been gladly received by the public which had come

PRECARIOUS STATE OF ITALIAN CABINET

Resulting From Unnatural Coalition, Mr. Bonomi's Ministry Is Believed to Be in Power for Only a Short Time

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The new Italian Cabinet, formed by Mr. Bonomi, is not likely to have a long existence; indeed, no Ministry can last many months in a Chamber divided into so many groups as the present. Mr. Bonomi, who has held the portfolios of Public Works, War, and the Treasury in recent governments, was originally a Socialist. He became a member of the Moderate or Reformist section of that party, which was in favor of the war and was then led by the famous statesman, Leonida Bissolati. Like many Italian and very few British politicians, he was a journalist—for in Italy journalism may lead to the highest offices. He has also been a schoolmaster, and has sat on the Roman Municipal Council. He possesses more courage than many more brilliant Italian politicians. But he has opponents in the Nationalists and "Fascisti," who see in him the Minister who assisted in negotiating the treaty of Rapallo and turned d'Annunzio out of Fiume by force of arms.

The Socialists, who are far more numerous, object to the fact that he has—for the first time since 1870—

satisfied the Roman Catholic by in-

trusting to one of their deputies the

Ministry remains "without form and

void." No Cabinet can exist without

the support of the Socialists or the

Roman Catholics, nor does that alone suffice. Even now, too, 60 years after

Italian unity, local susceptibilities, as

well as party exigencies, have to be

considered in forming a Cabinet,

whereas no British statesman has to

offer a fixed proportion of portfolios to

Scottish, English or Welsh members.

Thus, it is hard to obtain the best

men, and in the last two elections

many of the most experienced par-

liamentarians were defeated and have

found refuge in the Senate. Besides

the brief duration of cabinets gives a

min

RESTORING ORDER IN SPANISH MOROCCO

Anti-Rebel Operations Which Centered on Town of Mauen Resulted in the Establishment of Order in That District

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco (Spanish Zone)—

The operations by the Spanish forces on land, assisted by some small naval units that kept company with them in the waters near the coast and by the aeroplane overhead, proceeded quite smoothly and with an unexpected absence of opposition toward the occupation of the territory round about Alhucemas and its bay, which is in the middle of the large patch of country between Melilla in the east and Tetuan in the west, which has yet to be smoothed out and rid of the rebel enterprises before Spain can feel that her occupation of her zone of Morocco may be properly turned to its best economic, administrative, political, and other peaceful uses.

Previously the Spanish forces had reached the valley of the Targa, stretching out to the coast, apparently a rich and beautiful country, veritably a land of promise, containing one or two native villages. The recalcitrant Moors had backed away into the hills beyond to the south, and there was nothing for the Spaniards to do but simply occupy the place and establish their posts. Such occupation is, of course, simple enough, but it is not always realized that rebel Moors are necessarily left in the hills in such circumstances, and if these posts are to be made rebel-proof a very considerable army has to be left at each of them, and the Spanish military resources, thus lavishly distributed through Morocco. This is impracticable, and the trouble caused by the rebels with the great advantage they very well appreciate of sharpshooting and guerrilla warring from the mountain heights is not understood by those who have no proper knowledge of this country.

Garrison posts and communications are an enormous difficulty in this country, and they would be equally so for any other army. The only practicable policy is to garrison as well as possible with small forces and trust then to the effect of the general advance, the increasing surrenders of important bands of the enemy, and the example set of the good results of the administrative policy in the newly occupied lands to bring the others in. This general policy is succeeding, but there are bound to be little difficulties from time to time in the district of Xauen, where they were fully expected. The garrison established at Targa consisted of a company of the Guards and a machine-gunner, and the latter was responsible for the telephone station being set up. The total number of men at this post was 116 Spaniards and 110 natives.

Spanish Advance Continued

At 5 o'clock on the following morning the advance of the Spanish troops was continued from Targa in the direction of Tsigan, and at 11 o'clock the head of the column arrived at the little bay of the same name. It had been necessary to strike inland for this short advance, for the way by the coast was too intensely rough to march along, despite the extent to which the troops have become accustomed to the most difficult conditions of this kind. There was no resistance on reaching Tsigan. The naval units, which, as before, included the cruiser *Princesa de Asturias* and had a large part of the military staff on board, including the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, came up at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This new position dominates the Targa Valley; the lands all round about are good, well cultivated, and there are many considerable and well appointed villages in the district.

Misella Occupied

The same forces as before, General Alvarez de Manzano directing the two columns, conducted the operation, and after some certainly brilliant displays of skill and heroism the Spanish effort succeeded and Misella was occupied, the actual moment of occupation being one of some emotion. Just as the Spaniards entered the place a vast mountain of smoke rose from it; the last of the enemy to leave had fired it. In these last operations great assistance was given by tribes of Beni Buzera, Beni Zait, and Beni Sabi, who had only lately submitted. They were in the van of the attacks, and in scaling the difficult heights and guiding the Spanish troops they gave conclusive evidence of their loyalty, which was highly satisfactory. These were circumstances in which it would have been easy for such natives not to have been loyal; their example was convincing to others.

By this operation the tranquillity of the Valley of Xauen was assured, and the Spanish forces were placed in a fine strategic position for dominating the upper valley of the River Lau as far as Babtaza, and the plain which separated them at only a short distance from the French zone.

In his report to the Minister of War in Madrid, General Berenguer, indicated the security of Xauen which had been established, and the significance of the occupation of Misella, which is five miles from Xauen. Babtaza would now be easily reached, and there the forces would come into contact with the columns operating from the western headquarters at Larache, and would be able also to communicate with the French forces by heliograph. Here the roads to Fes, Larache, Taza, and other points converge. The French are working up in this direction from just on the other side of the boundary, and a very notable conjunction may soon to be established.

Situation Made Clear

General Berenguer told them that they would now soon experience the difference between serving Spain and the rebel Moors, whoever the latter might be. From this time henceforth they would be able to go to Ceuta or Melilla as the protected of Spain. All the doors of the maghzen would be open to them, and they would nowhere be molested. They would be received everywhere, and if there was something they needed or some complaint they wished to make, here was a post office where they could make their statement and it would be duly attended to. Complaints addressed directly to himself would also receive attention. The chiefs of the tribes at once requested that the roads being made in connection with the new positions established by the Spanish Army should not pass

through their villages. General Berenguer agreed. The same night he went back to Tetuan.

Some very difficult but quite successful operations have lately been conducted in the neighborhood of Xauen with the object of securing this position, from the occasional attacks to which it has been subjected since it fell into the hands of the Spaniards last autumn, being one of the most significant and important achievements in the campaign and the key to future operations in the central part of the zone. It should be noted that it has now become the custom to refer to the place only and uniformly as Xauen, which is as much like the original Moorish as possible, instead of Sheeshan and various other names like it among which there seemed to be a competition for popularity.

Many critics of the Spanish endeavor prophesied with confidence that Xauen could not be held because of the extreme difficulty of maintaining communications with the coast and headquarters, and particularly because of the continual attacks to which it would be subjected from the hills all round, which were swarming with the rebel bands, who, in very many cases, had established fortifications in commanding positions. To dislodge all the unfriendly Moors from these parts, especially from such villages as Kaala, which were in the nature of headquarters, clear the country and destroy all means of communication between the Moors of the Xauen district and the chief rebel posts in the distance, under the direction of Raisuill as they were, was obviously a difficult matter, but it had to be attempted and accomplished or Xauen would be no key.

Arrangements Thorough

Arrangements for the enterprise were made on a very thorough scale, the main attack on the rebel positions being intrusted to Col. Castro-Girona in command of a force of about 2000 men of all kinds, cavalry or mountaineers, cavalry, infantry, artillery, machine-gun units, Spanish and Moors, and a comprehensive equipment of heliograph, telephone, telegraphic and all other kinds of useful apparatus with operators. These forces were supported on their left by a similar column under the command of General Sanjurjo, these being especially on the lookout for an expected attack from the highly warlike and irreconcilable Almaz tribes. General de Manzano controlled the two columns.

For a time the advance was made without opposition, but under great natural difficulties. Rivers were crossed, mountain heights were scaled, certain rebel positions which had been deserted were occupied and blockhouses established all the way along the line of advance. The operations lasted four or five days, and though at first there was no fighting the enemy eventually came into action, and there were some sharp conflicts during which the Spanish forces sustained a few losses. Having regard to the nature of the country, however, the operations were conducted with remarkable success. Both columns kept in touch with General Berenguer in Xauen, and from time to time he gave directions and sent congratulations on the good work being done. In front of Beni Arou the Spanish forces had an engagement with a numerous band of the followers of Raisuill who suffered severely before they were put to flight.

These various engagements led up to one conclusive engagement which had the village of Misella for its objective. Here the rebels had made their grand headquarters and had organized their resistance from there. They were composed of strong contingents of the famous Almaz, together with bands of the Gausas, Beni-Sabu, Schana and other tribes, others again from the borders of the French zone, and strong contingents sent by Raisuill. They were in a very strong position, and it was clear that if they were dislodged from it they would be completely incapacitated and would have to abandon the mountains to dominate the valley where Xauen lies.

When all was settled, word came along that heads of the villages, native chiefs and various Moorish persons of the district would like to indicate their submission and receive any instructions it was thought desirable they should be given. The High Commissioner intimated that he would be glad to receive them forthwith and immediately the native chiefs accompanied by some 200 Moors who bore arms came along. They made various manifestations of their respect for Spain and their desire to be friendly. The High Commissioner, General Berenguer, spoke to them through Cerdara, the interpreter, asking them questions first upon the state of the country and the harvest prospects. They told him that they were expecting an excellent harvest, that they had a great abundance of all supplies, and that they did not leave their own country because here, they had all that they needed. They declared that they looked forward more than anything at the present time to the protection of Spain and offered their full adhesion to the maghzen.

Professor Matignon for example writes that a single direction must bring down the price of production so that France will be able to meet Germany on equal terms. The mines can be better equipped in a more rational manner. Particularly does he insist upon the need of a laboratory richly endowed and provided with the finest personnel that can be found.

Another Company Exists

The objections are examined. One deputy declares that a single company would be able to sell at whatever price it chose and would thus be injurious to French agriculture. This argument, which certainly seems to have some weight, is, however, discounted. First it is pointed out that there already exists another French company, for the mines of Kali Sainte-Therese. These mines are certainly less important, but nevertheless their pro-

FRANCE'S TITLE TO NEW POTASH MINES

Only Consideration in Promoting Industry Is Method to Be Employed for Carrying on of the Government Concessions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Comparatively little attention has been paid to the enormous gain that the potash of Alsace means to France. It would, however, be difficult to exaggerate the importance of these deposits. The use of potash in agriculture has produced remarkable results. But apart from the economic development that the direct application of these supplies to the soil of France will give, it is properly pointed out that France and Germany now together share in what is virtually a monopoly in Europe.

The two countries control the potash market. It is sometimes considered necessary that they should come to an agreement about the conditions of exploitation if they are to reap the full benefit of the exceptional natural resources that they now possess. It will also of course be necessary to organize the production on scientific lines, and Parliament will be asked presently to examine the question.

Lately this rather neglected source of riches has received a little more attention. The "Tempo" notably has endeavored to acquaint public opinion with the chief facts. Now the potash mines of Alsace are divided into two groups. The mines of Kali Sainte-Therese, founded in 1910, belong to a French company. They are of far less importance than the mines of the other group, which, before the war, was in the hands of the Germans.

Official Authorization

The administration of these former German mines has been confided to officials until the question is definitely settled. But Parliament has already authorized the French Government to acquire the mines. It remains to be seen how the concession is to be affected and the work carried on.

The provisional administration was responsible for the extraction of over a million tons from the mines last year. This is twice as much as was obtained in 1919 and three times as much as was obtained in 1913. Thus the results are excellent, and 1,200,000 tons are expected this year. This, however, is but a beginning; it should be possible to extract as much as 4,000,000 tons a year. Thus an enormous source of wealth remains to be tapped.

Obviously the provisional administration cannot carry out the huge works of development that are necessary. But it should be noted that if this tremendous margin between actual and potential results is allowed to exist for long, Germany will be enabled to seize the world's markets for potash, for in spite of the loss of Alsace, Germany still possesses very considerable deposits.

There are two proposals. One of them would let out the mines in sections; the other suggests that they should be conceded to a single company. The government at first favored the former solution. The special commission of the chamber drew up a plan according to which the mines should be distributed in lots. Four companies were suggested for the exploitation of the mines and a single commercial company charged with the selling of the potash. This commercial company would also be responsible for the carrying out of works which would interest the exploitation companies in common.

Unity of Direction

Mr. Loucheur and Ambroise Rendu drew up another scheme which would have linked closely together the exploiting companies and would have given to a central company all powers necessary for the unity of direction.

Against all these projects are ranged two propositions, one of them drawn up by Alsatian deputies and the other by Victor Lesache, also a deputy. These propositions take for their basis the formation of a unique company.

It would appear that the "Tempo" and other influential organs are using their prestige for the acceptance of the thesis of a unique company. It would at first sight appear that there might be some danger in giving a monopoly of rights to a single group instead of permitting a certain amount of rivalry. But it is interesting to take note of the reasons put forward. It is urged that a concentration and an undivided working would reduce the cost of production. All the arguments in favor of an administration that will have only one set of general expenses, that will be able to take rapid decisions, that will have no diversity of conflicts with competitive societies, are brought forward.

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The objections are examined. One deputy declares that a single company would be able to sell at whatever price it chose and would thus be injurious to French agriculture. This argument, which certainly seems to have some weight, is, however, discounted. First it is pointed out that there already exists another French company, for the mines of Kali Sainte-Therese. These mines are certainly less important, but nevertheless their pro-

duction will not be negligible. But in the second place there is German competition. The German mines are even more extensive than those of Alsace. It is suggested that the government would only have to lower the customs tariffs to the German potash companies to bring the French company to terms. This is one of the concessions of the "Tempo." One is bound to point out, however, that the government may possibly not be ready to act in this way. Again, there has already been much talk of making an arrangement with the German company and of exploiting the Franco-German potash on the markets of the world in some association. Whether such an arrangement could or could not be reached it is obvious that the argument of lowered tariffs is not in itself a sufficient answer to the objection of monopolistic possibilities.

Then it is urged that if several companies are given the Alsace concessions they will strive against each other to reduce the cost price of potash. Against this, it is said by the monopolists that the conditions of exploitation cannot be equal since the richness of the deposits varies. Therefore if there is overproduction the companies who are insufficiently favored by the natural conditions will be ruined by the low prices. If, on the other hand, the demand exceeds the supply, inevitably the price of sale will be fixed according to the cost of production of the poorer mines.

In addition a phrase from a German paper is cited to the effect that the German potash magnates are delighted with the idea of the Alsace mines and are to be distributed to several companies, believing that they will thus not have to fight seriously against the French. It would certainly appear that there is a powerful trend in the direction of giving the exploitation of these Alsace potash mines to a unique company. But it is for the Chamber to decide.

GERMAN RAILWAY EFFICIENCY RULES

Officials Seek Restoration of Pre-War Conditions by Demanding Greater Output of Labor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Visitors to Germany often express surprise at the recovered efficiency of the state railway service—a feeling thoroughly justified when one recalls the deplorable state of the railways shortly after the armistice and during the greater part of 1919. An interesting speech recently delivered at Essen by one of the government railway managers throws a striking light upon the reorganization of the German railways.

It is explained that as compared with the conditions which prevailed in 1919 considerable improvements have been effected. Trains are more numerous, overcrowding has been diminished, international connections have been resumed, sleeping cars are run, special holiday trains have been organized.

The railway service is now characterized through punctuality, greater speed, while new cars and the rapidity and safety with which luggage is now handled are in striking contrast with the conditions prevailing two years back. Wagons for the transportation of coal and coke are more numerous and in spite of increased strain the locomotives last longer.

Greater Desire to Work

The last factor, according to the government official mentioned, proves that the engine park is more reliable than formerly, that the desire for work among the mechanics is greater, and that their comprehension of the difficulties of Germany's present industrial situation has increased. Administration and trade unions are showing an increasing tendency to cooperate in the work of running the railways efficiently; greater intelligence is being shown by a smaller staff; the number of thefts has declined.

Formerly, it is declared, it was impossible to make expenditure and revenue balance, but the budget of 1921 seems likely to prove an exception to that rule. A third of the loss, namely, 5,000,000,000 marks, is to be made good through economies effected, and two-thirds, namely, 10,000,000,000 marks, through increased fares and goods traffic charges. In order to help to make the railways solvent certain economies are proposed.

Plan to Reduce Staff

A reduction in the staff will be reached through regulation of hours of work and free time. The proposed adoption of the eight-hour day must be replaced by a system which takes account of actual work performed, not readiness to work or mere attendance. Once pride in work is revived a reduction in the number of hands employed may be expected. Increased activity on the part of the workers will mean an improvement in railway finances. All these factors hang together: better work, better arrangement of trains, better use of the rolling stock, more equal distribution of labor, decrease in repairs needed.

Improvement of the machinery and the finances of the railways are the tasks which the management has now in hand, the problem of organization being left over for the present. As soon as the German railways are reorganized on a system which takes account of modern needs, they should be the most efficient in the world.

At the moment an exchange of views is taking place between the various administrative departments before a decision is reached on the vital question whether centralization or decentralization should form the guiding basis of the projected reorganization.

DOMINION NAVIES AS POLICE OF THE SEAS

General Townshend's Ideal, Already Under Practical Development, Is to Concentrate the Imperial Fleets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Imperial Conference has met periodically since 1887, but its agenda were discussed for the first time at Westminster on the eve of the recent session. The precedent was created by the initiative of a body of influential members who, however, seem to have correctly represented the general feeling of the House.

Enthusiastic imperialists declared that it was a symbol of the advance toward political equality as between the United Kingdom and the dominions, while those whose eyes were fixed on the League of Nations expected themselves as more than satisfied with the tone and manner of the debate, which it is generally admitted to be on a high level. Several of the speakers were soldiers of distinction, including General Townshend, the hero of Kut. But members who spoke on behalf of the Labor Party, it is held, made as good an impression as any. Indeed, on the main issues there was general agreement.

Major-General Davidson declared that the future of the Empire must be based on freedom and cooperation. If Britain could secure combined action in solving the problem of imperial defense without infringing on national autonomy the Empire should go a long way toward setting up a model for the world. Competition in armaments had begun, and if it was allowed to reach a certain point and to pass that point there would be no stopping it, and war would be the inevitable result. The British Empire must endeavor to stop the competition.

The whole situation in the Far East he further suggested, should be considered by a conference in which Japan as well as the United States and Great Britain should be represented. Basis of Common Policy

Another speaker, Sir Samuel Hoare, who has made a special study of foreign affairs, maintained that Anglo-American friendship must be the basis of the common policy of the Empire. On the question of the Anglo-Japanese alliance he was equally emphatic, but, he urged, it should be modified as far as possible to meet the just demands of China, and to meet American views. Mr. Maclean said that the Labor Party welcomed the invitation to the dominion premiers to hammer out a common policy for the British Empire, not as an end but as a means to an end. That is to say, he would have not only a common understanding between the states under the British flag, but between all English-speaking peoples.

General Townshend, while showing himself in hearty sympathy with the previous speakers, went into greater detail on the question of defense. He did not want the dominions to contribute money to the British fleet as a matter of fact only one did—because he believed that it was opposed to the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race. His ideal is the ideal to which the Commonwealth is already striving to give practical expression. He would have the Australian fleet policing the Pacific and China seas; the Canadian fleet policing the North Atlantic and Caribbean; and the Indian fleet policing the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, as, under the name of the Royal Indian Marine, it did so honorably for over two centuries up to 1860. According to General Townshend the British Navy would then be concentrated in home waters ready to move to any theater which was threatened in time of war, and he would apply the same policy to the land forces of the Empire, a policy which has not yet been advanced on such high authority.

No Cause for Apprehension

With regard to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Mr. Chamberlain, who wound up the debate, said that he did not believe that the intentions and results of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would give rise to any real apprehension on the part of the governing authorities in the United States. The British Government would be no party to any alliance directed against America, and he hinted that the continuation of the treaty in a modified form was a possibility. The object of imperial policy in relation to other countries was, he explained, to secure such confidence, such understanding and such cooperation among the great Pacific powers as to prevent any new competition in armaments and to secure world peace. He concluded by speaking of the British Empire as a League of Nations more closely knit than that other famous League which had just come to birth. If peace had not cemented it, blood would bind it for ever and the sacrifices which the parts made individually in the war were pledges to them collectively for continued unity and protection.

Transporting Labor to Wheat Fields

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE



Beauty of simple surroundings in a Dutch interior

Dress at Hurlingham

It is obvious to observers that the wheel of fashion rotates constantly, bringing back under new guises and terms the same ideas throughout the centuries.

In one of the many interesting museums of London a collection of naval and military headgear is on view, where all epochs are represented. There are several hats having belonged to Admiral Nelson; and all are reminiscent of the hats in vogue for women last winter and the winter before, recalling the Napoleonic period, being turned up straight from the face, and again at the back. Moreover, a mode just beginning to be popular in Paris is evidently derived from the military caques worn in 1850-54 in England. These hats are covered with particularly long cock's feathers, falling from the crown of the hat downward, and when they first appeared as a novelty in millinery suggested nothing so far away as the beginning of the nineteenth century.

In former times people were assuredly more of one mind on the subject of clothes than they are today: they followed more a given lead, and a man's profession or trade was expressed in his outer raiment just as distinctly as a woman's social status.

Dress was appropriately adjusted to position, and a distinct boundary line was drawn between the aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and the workingman.

Nowadays such distinctions are rapidly disappearing, are almost extinct, and a practiced eye is needed to perceive where such boundaries begin and end.

In the great crowd assembled to witness the much discussed polo match (June 18), "America versus England," there was the most varied collection of toilets imaginable. Many people had prepared for wintry weather, and others, more optimistic, had hoped for sun. Both conditions prevailed alternately, and this accounted in some measure for the curious variety of garment on view at this function.

It cannot, however, be said that the dress was entirely harmonious, for although there were some exceedingly lovely frocks, yet the general impression was of untidiness, not to say slovenliness. Nearly every woman wore clothes which must have been very expensive; but expense does not always spell success in this department of art. A beautiful dress must be beautifully worn, that is to say, a woman should appear thoroughly at home in her clothes, should be well dressed up, which is quite another matter. A woman should be as identified with her clothes, they should appear to be part of herself, and this

seems to be beyond the ken of the average Englishwoman.

To every general statement there are fortunately happy exceptions, and it is a pleasant task to speak approvingly of some lovely gowns well worn at this assembly.

For instance a white cloth jacket and skirt heavily embroidered in black in a Russian pattern. Another woman looked smart in a cloak of black velvety pile cloth with a long silk fringe starting from the knees very effectively. With this a black hat trimmed white cock's feathers. A somewhat curious combination, doubtless due to the exigencies of the weather was a sailor coat worn with silk stockings and white antelope shoes. One of the most striking costumes was of black satin with royal blue crêpe de Chine jumper or caquin. Very fine gold embroidery bordered this and a black satin "vestment" or loose cape was lined with the same color blue. A toque of blue and silver made a delightful ensemble. Certainly the women who were in black stood out against the variegated colors now in vogue. There was an attractive toilet of brick-red with a long cape to match, which had a black silk collar, and looked well with a black hat. A young girl wore a dress of white crêpe de Chine with a girdle of peacock blue flowers, and a large white hat on which rested a water-

lily. The severe simplicity which is really smart, must be perfect or it fails utterly and invites criticism. Nearly every one at Hurlingham carried a cloak or wore one, and a cloak requires a good deal of wearing, or it acts as an extinguisher to the wearer. On this occasion a rather dull morning had inspired such women to dress for wintry weather, whereas others more optimistic had braved the elements in diaphanous frocks, to which were added fur stoles and capes. A tall dark woman looked most picturesque in a black dress with an orange silk girdle, a black hat trimmed with yellow flowers and a long black cloth cloak.

An adventurous young woman arrived in a gray lace, flounced gown with wired panniers, surmounted by a little gray silk jacket and a mauve hat. This was rather "outre" and the wearer did not look very happy in it; but this may be the herald of approaching developments in dress, as yet unknown to the general public.

It is to be hoped that no retrograde step will be taken in the domain of utility, for the increased practical activity of women demands correspondingly practical garments, a demand which does not necessarily preclude the decorative element so dear to femininity. There is one Sunday in the

year when it is the universal custom of society to gather in large numbers, and to don on this occasion, so far as the women are concerned, the prettiest frocks in their wardrobes. Never has the crowd assembled been greater than on this Sunday, and never has that crowd been composed before of quite the same element.

It did indeed appear as if the proletarian had taken complete possession of the park, and the ordinary frequenter, were lost to sight among the multitude. Motor cars formerly few and far between, thronged the road three deep in line, many of them driven by women for women. The change is radical and complete, so that the old landmarks seem to be lost and new bearings will have to be taken. As a spectacle of the new democracy even the casual passer-by will find something to think upon. There were among this motley crowd some dresses which command attention, notably a black and white lace dress, and the same model was repeated stitch by stitch in beige and white by some one following close on the heels of the first woman. Still both were nice frocks and well put on. Again wraps and cloaks were de rigueur in a cool wind, and the prettiest of these is crêpe, marocain. A sense of opulence prevails in all these scenes, however much the pessimist may say to the contrary.

Changing Pillow
Ticking

Most farm houses today have all the latest conveniences for making housework easy, among them vacuum cleaners.

To those who have such a comfort here is an easy way to change pillow ticking when they have become soiled. No more tying up of the hair in a towel, wearing a cotton gown, and sitting in a cold cellar or shed. Instead just fasten a clean slip securely to the opening which usually holds the dust bag; a small opening is made in the pillow, slipped over and fastened to the short tube used for the attachment, the button turned on and presto, the clean slip is filled.

Sewing on Snap
Fasteners

In sewing on snap fasteners, the edges sometimes are so sharp and rough that the thread cuts in a short time. Try this way of sewing them on: Sew from hole to hole, forming a square. Never allow the thread to go over the edge of snap. You will find an improvement, as there is nothing to cut the thread.

The Dutch Style

When we read of a room or of a house decorated or furnished in a certain style, the characteristics, the habits and customs of the people who lived at the time the particular style was originated and developed, also many other conditions of their life, are brought vividly to the mind; and, by this, we are carried back through the ages, and become for the time being contemporaries of other eras and denizens of other lands.

It is this link with the past, when men devoted their whole lives to give form and expression to their feelings and ideas in color, wood or stone, with their own hands and the aid of comparatively primitive tools, that constitutes the charm and interest of the old schools of decoration and design.

Artists and artisans in all stages of the world's development have reflected in their handiwork the thought and trend of their day, and have thus bequeathed to succeeding generations faithful records and impressions of their lives, their inclinations, their tastes and their ambitions.

With these valuable and interesting examples before us, covering every field of art and science—painting, decorating, mechanics, sculpture, etc.—the imagination is able to run riot through the centuries that are gone; to picture the scenes of chivalry, calamity, gaiety, pleasure, pomp and power of days gone by; and to conjure up a thousand fancies that add to the interest of life.

Sentiment plays a very important part in the lives of men and nations, and it is not surprising that the artist in his laudable effort to beautify our modern buildings and homes should find his inspiration and resource in the masterpieces of earlier times, and, by portraying the characteristic decorations of those times, suggest in the most natural way possible the manners, the tastes and the sentiment of past generations.

As is well known, the history of decoration and design is very extensive and complex, but decorators have conveniently grouped it into definite periods, of which they have made a most careful study in order to be able to reproduce correctly the best art of those days, to determine how it may be best adapted to present-day conditions, and to be able to differentiate without question the art of one epoch or country from that of another.

Thanks to their faithful and indefatigable labor, very complete and exact information of all these periods is now available, that suggests schemes to meet almost any contingency and to satisfy practically every taste, from the magnificence and splendor of the Louis periods to the charming simplicity of the Dutch

school of decoration featured in this breakfast-room design.

When we speak of the Dutch style, we immediately call to mind the landscape and other features of Holland and its people. The sleepy canals; the windmills; quaint old men and women; rosy-cheeked milkmaids with their bright milk cans dangling—on each side of them—from the wooden yoke across their shoulders, with their clean aprons and wooden "sabots," and the small, chubby children wearing checkered pinnafores and blue sunbonnets. We also picture to ourselves neat little cottages with their clean tiled floors, their narrow shelves deftly arranged with interesting pieces of china or other simple articles prized by the family, the bright fire irons; the spotless, well-scrubbed table and the dainty little cupboards with their suggestion of Dutch red cheeses and other good fare within.

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source of ideas, and we saw at once that great improvements could be made in other rooms, some by just polishing with a dull polish the natural color of the wood, and in others by getting the oil-and-color merchant to mix up a soft, dull-gray stain.

The curtains carry out the dull blue checker of the rug in the form of a border on a straw-colored ground of holland, and the ensemble presents a pleasing picture of this delightful Netherland type of decoration that bespeaks at once the sweet and simple nature of that picturesque little nation on the shores of the Zuider Zee.

How Furniture May Be
Restained

All the furniture in the rooms was varnished with a hot brown color. Some of it seemed more aggressive than others, and some of it was of a pale, sickly drab. The pretty, soft, harmonious materials we wanted for new curtains and cushions, and the pottery, could not possibly feel at home in such surroundings.

Nothing but black mohair of the stiffest type could possibly live with such colors, and then so much of the office element would be introduced, robbing home of all its essentials, so that one could not countenance such an idea.

It was evident that as we could not just then have new furniture something must be done with the old. The aggressive, stiff appearance seemed to lie especially in the very shiny surface and the hot brown color, and it was just there that the renovating began. A bottle was filled at the oil-and-color merchant's with paint remover, and this was put on with a paint brush on one of the chairs to test the effect. With the aid of a little sandpaper, following after the paint remover, soon every trace of the varnish had vanished and the natural color of the wood was reached.

The chair had become an interesting in its natural color that it was a fertile source.

The plainest of afternoon costumes achieve enviable distinction when one of the handsome new brocaded pocketbooks appears as accessory-to-the-frock.

The widest latitude is permitted with regard to shape and size of these purses—they may be soft, voluminous, pouch-like affairs mounted on carved, inlaid or jeweled frames, or they may be slim, narrow envelopes caught off clasps or buckles.

Gold, silver or copper threads shimmer among the rich colored silk figures on many of these bags, though some of the brooches are devoid of metallic threads, depending on the beauty of pattern and weave of the silk for charm.

Surely that heirloom piece of heavy brocade left from some Mid-Victorian gown might well be brought from its packing place and fashioned into one of these lovely novelties.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Expect of Excellent Grain Harvest Promises New Money and More Work That Encourages People Generally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From The Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—With the advent of the grain harvest on the western plains the constructive elements in the business life of the country are more in evidence. For not only is a good crop at wheat assured, but it is now certain that prices will be good and that there will be little trouble in marketing of the exportable surplus.

The cost of possibly \$40,000,000 of new money for wheat alone on the general business of the country is obvious. The effect also on the labor situation will be most marked, for already it is estimated that 44,000 harvest hands will be required in the prairie provinces. The crop will also do a great deal to put the railways on their feet, this being especially true of the national lines.

The readiness with which the commercial interests have turned to seek new markets for the produce that has been shut out of the United States through the "emergency" tariff legislation, is one of the most hopeful features of the situation. There are no evidences of pessimism over the turn of events, there being an abiding faith in the theory that when one door is closed another opens. With respect to an alternative market for wheat this is not surprising, reports from both British and American sources being strongly to the effect that there will be no difficulty in selling this year's surplus.

Russian Car Order

The Canada Car & Foundry Company reports the receipt of an order from the Russian Soviet Government for 500 steel tank cars, valued at \$2,000,000. This was secured by President Butler during the course of a recent trip to Moscow. Work has commenced on the order, and it is expected that it will be shipped by November. Mr. Butler is of the opinion that the outlook for trade with Russia is much better than is generally thought. It is quite probable that, according to the success of this company, other Canadian concerns will make a strong bid for Russian trade.

The hopeful view of the situation taken by President Wolvin at the recent annual meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Association, when he pointed out that "present conditions are more satisfactory in Canada than in most other countries," is an indication of the general attitude of the big Canadian business interests. They see a chance for recovery within a reasonable time because costs are being reduced to a point that will make real recovery possible.

The problem involved in the readjustment of wage scales is gradually being solved in an amicable manner, this being specially true of railway labor. Recent agreements signed between representatives of the roads and their employees affect over 50,000 men. The attitude of Canadian Labor has not been unreasonable, and while naturally the men desire to retain their old wage scales as long as possible, they are showing an amenable to reason and argument that augurs well.

The Province of Ontario, which recently called for tenders for \$5,000,000 of short-term Treasury bills, has been successful in disposing of them, so much so that it was decided to increase the issue to \$15,000,000. The bills are for six months, the \$5,000,000 being sold at \$9.327, or at a cost of about 6% per cent. The extra \$10,000,000 was equally divided between six and 12 months' bills.

Big Loan to Be Met

It is understood that the Dominion Government will meet the \$15,000,000 loan maturing in New York during August, it having secured, through the recent Canadian National Railway loan in New York repayment for advances made to that corporation. The financial statement for the first three months of the current fiscal year has been quite satisfactory, the revenue having provided for all outlays, excepting railways, and left a balance of \$20,500,000. This has been due chiefly to the heavy collections through the income tax, which, this year, has come in at the beginning, instead of at the end of the fiscal period, as formerly.

The Department of State evidently realizes the handicap to American trade imposed by the rate of exchange, for in a recent circular issued to American consuls in this country, it suggests that they assist in every way possible any movement designed to bring exchange to a parity between the two countries. Consuls are also urged to assist Canadians in selling their products in the United States in order that the latter may have more funds wherewith to purchase American goods.

There are signs that a fall session of Parliament will be called, and that an attempt will then be made to secure a revision of the tariff generally in an upward direction. Interests holding this view take a leaf out of the Foreign legislation, and are urging it on the ground that such action is necessary in order to produce stable conditions and a revival of industry. Whether the effort will succeed or not it is impossible to say just now, for the strong Agrarian element in the country will vigorously oppose such a policy.

DIVIDENDS

Nashawau Mills, quarterly of \$2, payable August 3 to stock of July 26.

Monson Mills, quarterly of \$2, payable August 3 to stock of July 16.

Nonotek Spinning, quarterly of \$2, payable August 3 to stock of July 21.

Harmony Mills, quarterly of 14 1/2, payable August 3 to stock of July 27.

Imperial Oil, monthly of 1% on common, payable August 15 to stock of July 30.

Colorado Fuel & Iron, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable August 20 to stock of August 5.

Thompson, Starrett, quarterly of 4% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 30.

National Steel Rolling, quarterly of 5% on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 25.

Bates Manufacturing, semi-annual of \$6, payable August 1 to stock of July 25.

STEEL PRICE CUTS SPREAD IN TRADE

Practically Every Branch of the Industry Except Wire Has Been Affected by Reductions

NEW YORK, New York.—Shading of steel prices from levels announced the first week in July has spread through practically every branch of the industry except wire. The latest reductions are on sheet bars and billets, bringing the former to \$22 and the latter to \$20 a ton. The new level on sheet bars is \$8 and on billets \$3 a ton below the quotations universally adopted earlier in the month.

The current price on steel bars is also off \$3 a ton at \$17.50 a hundred pounds. Quotations on this and other basic steel products are now made in Chicago without regard to the Pittsburgh basing point which, until recently, was so rigidly adhered to. This means that quotations in Chicago have, within a few weeks, dropped \$7.50 a ton, the equivalent of freight rate from Pittsburgh, in addition to any decline at the Pittsburgh mills.

Legislatures of five states—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri—have gone on record as opposed to determining prices in Chicago and other centers on a "Pittsburgh base." For the time being, however, intensity of competition among mills selling throughout the middle west seems to have made a ruling by the Federal Trade Commission unnecessary.

Local warehouse interests report decidedly better inquiry and new business the past week than for sometime. Pig iron merchants are encouraged by several inquiries for future delivery, but the bulk of current business is still for immediate requirements.

The Bethlehem Steel Company is said to have booked recently an order for 8,000 tons for a Massachusetts concern. The United States Navy Department is inquiring for 210,000 tons of shapes, 24,000 tons of plates, and 1800 tons of bars.

Shading, amounting to as much as \$5 a ton, has lately developed in tin plate to \$5.50 to \$5.75 a hundred-pound box. Prompt furnace coke has sold at least as the generally accepted level of \$2.75 a ton, and some spot foundry has recently been offered slightly under \$4. In coil pipe several makers have consented to buyers' request for a 40-day guarantee of price.

IMPROVEMENT IN FRENCH COMMERCE

NEW YORK, New York—French exports increased 25 per cent in tonnage and 26 per cent in value during the first four months of 1921, compared with the same period in 1920, according to the French Commission in the United States. Imports dropped 18 per cent in tonnage and 33 per cent in value.

Import tonnage is far below 1914, while the export tonnage of foodstuffs and manufactures exceeds the pre-war outgo. Figures in metric tons for the first four months period compare as follows (last 000 omitted):

Imports	1921	1920	1919	1914
Foodstuffs	1,068	2,229	2,120	1,897
Raw material	10,145	13,072	6,492	12,312
Manufactures	546	812	503	580
Total	11,759	14,218	9,114	15,339

Exports

Foodstuffs

Raw material

Manufactures

Total

Imports

Foodstuffs

Raw material

Manufactures

Total

Exports

Foodstuffs

Raw material

Manufactures

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Raw material

Manufactures

Total

A CONCERT AT ELLIS ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
A thousand people had been detained for yet another day—or two or three days or months—as the case might be—on the very threshold of the country which had beckoned them hitherover across hundreds of miles of sea. Through leaded windows these had too intent on things close at hand or within them could see the sky-sweepers, dimly outlined and riding like a great wall, the same vanishing tall buildings which had been hasting pictured to them in letters from relatives already immersed in the problem of living in the new, prosaic country. Most of these people gathered in there in the great hall at Ellis Island wondered with vague awe, I think, what was causing the delay. Silently and with bewilderment they reproached the relatives who surely should have been on hand to extricate them from the clutches of officials who thickly peopled the huddle of buildings. A few questioned shyly among themselves. Others argued with fiery eyes and vivid gestures. A building boat or two skinned by the great windows, the top of a smokestack or a mast, and the only breeze was a half-hearted one and laden with heat. The gulls themselves, those weary watchmen of the harbor, moaned less loudly and new less swiftly on their way. Haze, long, floating veils of it, hung close to the blue water.

A concert had been devised as a means of taking the attention of the thousand from themselves, their delay in landing. Last stragglers of long lines which had come through the narrow doors at the end of the hall were filing to their seats, faces masked in stolid repression of inner feeling or in some instances gay with the irrepressible gaiety with which a certain type of foreigner refuses to be put down by any situation no matter how unpleasant or unexpected. A jet-eyed boy, dawdling over the arm of a Rembrandt mother, trailed his fingers, fragile as the petals of a flower, across the cheeks of women and men close by. Women, with somber, shamed heads, walked decorously, humble, to come with soft wings. The concert was over.

THEATERS

"Artist's Life"

Like Johann Strauss' waltz, which echoes through the piece, Samuel Merwin and Peggy Wood's "Artist's Life" presented in Indianapolis, Indiana, by the Stuart Walker Company, is reminiscent of much that has gone before, according to further reports on this play. Fragrant breaths of other successes, particularly Sheldon's "Romance," wait none too gently throughout the story. Not that there is not much that is fresh in it, but it is frankly of the theater theatrical. Thickly laid on as the romance is, the medium of the free public library.

"And nowhere can we find a point of contact so vital as in the consolidated rural school, the county agricultural high school or the small town public school. In the main, the small town is composed of country folk who have moved to town to gain better material surroundings, and better educational advantages for their children. The library problem for them is much the same as for their country neighbors, with the advantage of centralized effort in favor of the small town community. We may wonder why in some parts of our country 60 to 75 per cent of the rural population has drifted to the cities. There are many causes contributing to that end. The lure of the job that supplies ready money, and looks so easy at a distance; the craving for human companionship by the isolated country dweller; and the wish to know, to understand something of the great world of humanity.

"The love for good books formed through use of an adequate school library would do much to render the people of these communities happy and content. Knowledge of the varied resources that lie all around them, awaiting development, would impel many to remain, to discover themselves and the possibilities of their country side. Every community needs a library not only for information, but also for inspiration and recreation.

And to make them a little more nearly happy during the period of waiting, as it is rumored this violinist came.

A great flag, silken, gracious, displayed, hung from a balcony above the piano and the picture of a great president. The commissioner was here, there, everywhere, with his face an expression which said that in the midst of all the hurry and apparent disarray it was really of these people in front of him that he thought. How to make them a little more nearly happy during the period of waiting.

And down in the auditorium, away from the platform with its group of well-dressed people? The people if, indeed, they had ever known it, had left behind them in a fast dimming distance the feeling of being strange in a strange land. There were groups similar to those I have seen elsewhere, on the lower east side in New York, in the north end of Boston, in the sameness of foreign quarters of other cities. Italians with beautifully chiseled faces bronzed by southern sun—people who would work for the new country they have chosen and who, before long would be in gauges of lumber, building roads and laying water pipes, or selling fruit from little push carts. Jews whose trays of shoe lace and suspenders and what not never seem to become lighter, yet who manage to make a living out of a trickling stream of customers. Or who, in cooperatively-owned fur shops will work diligently and ceaselessly by degrees inch up from the obscurity of the lower east side to the better wholesale district and finally to a house which will be pointed out by the person with the megaphone on a night-seeing car. Placid Norwegians, stoic Swedes, a few Tuscans regarded suspiciously by others in the throng. Here a handful of colored people with a grotto of tumbling pick-animees giggling among themselves.

The concert started. With an intense, fervent prayer and a benign little speech in English, interpreted carefully first in Italian, then in Yiddish, then in some tongue unfamiliar to me. The woman who is accustomed to audiences which fill a gorgeous auditorium where jeweled women and pensioners sit in glee if somewhat uncomfortable seats in the boxes of a great珊瑚海 and show a proper enthusiasm for achievement after years of waiting, rose to sing.

Quite casually she stood by the piano, hands loosely folded before her. The lines of her face, which I have seen very stern and prone, tell into an expression of gracefulness, and something sweet softened the fine eyes which have glistened with fire over trifles. She sang, in a soft, stirred Italian, a group of folk songs, dear to the heart of any Italian, doubly dear than to those so far from their own home and kin. Then came a group of Russian songs, and one or two in Polish.

Soft eyes snapped with surprise. Lips parted in smiles of excitement. Shoulders straightened and lifted. The singer, sensitive to the change she was bringing, smiled gently and sang on to the wailing close of a song of the wanderer in the mountain impasse.

As the last note died away a sort of furious joy tore the air. Cries of "Brava" and the indistinct sounds which are the evidence of foreign appreciation surged up and up. Feet beat the floor. Hands waved and there was a look on the face of the singer, as she went back to the plain, unyielding chair, which suggested somehow that she had found something she did not experience in the brilliant auditorium which had measured the height of her ambition.

The tumult stilled itself as some one struck a sputnik, crashing chord on the piano, and the violinist, slender, with the face of a dreamer, moved forward, gently fingering the strings of his violin and finally raising the bow as he tucked the instrument under his chin. A thin, beautiful note throbbed over the room, a ripple of sound.

Everything was still and there was only the sound of the instrument.

The concert went on. The screen song sang, in a pleasant, elastic voice, interesting character songs without the subtle charm of the folk songs chosen by the older woman, but with a nameless appeal and a friendliness for those people before her. They liked her, I think. The remembrance of things which they did not understand in this new, strange country, fell away from them under the bond of the music. They were very still until it was time to applaud.

I watched understanding spread over those faces, the knowledge that a welcome was being offered. There was a curious, soft acceptance. Peace seemed to come with soft wings. The concert was over.

LIBRARIES AS AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOL

Function of Public and School Library as Adjunct to Education Grows—Educators Assist in Their Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Devotion of good public and school libraries has become an important phase in education, is being recognized as such by educators, and is placing upon the librarians a responsibility in the community equal to the teacher in the public school, declared Mrs. W. P. Marshall of Mississippi, state librarian, speaking at the recent annual library conference. This, she explained, applies most particularly to small towns and consolidated schools, where the means are fewer and the sentiment less mobilized.

Speaking of Mississippi, Mrs. Marshall said that work to satisfy the need for libraries has received the support and cooperation of teachers and women's clubs throughout the State. The Legislature has authorized establishment of country libraries and the State Board of Education has adopted minimum standards. These and other movements have awakened an active interest in libraries, she said.

LIBRARY AND EDUCATION

"Our educational forces are now awakening to the necessity of the library as an adjunct to our educational system, and are getting a larger vision of the practical and cultural value of a good library for daily use in every school. We have all felt the wave of social unrest that has swept the world in the last few years. In the midst of labor troubles, political strife and international chaos, we, as librarians, must set ourselves to the task of educating the masses through the medium of the free public library.

"And nowhere can we find a point of contact so vital as in the consolidated rural school, the county agricultural high school or the small town public school. In the main, the small town is composed of country folk who have moved to town to gain better material surroundings, and better educational advantages for their children. The library problem for them is much the same as for their country neighbors, with the advantage of centralized effort in favor of the small town community. We may wonder why in some parts of our country 60 to 75 per cent of the rural population has drifted to the cities. There are many causes contributing to that end. The lure of the job that supplies ready money, and looks so easy at a distance; the craving for human companionship by the isolated country dweller; and the wish to know, to understand something of the great world of humanity.

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And to make them a little more nearly happy during the period of waiting.

The third act finds her a recognized opera singer with all the tricks and singularities of temperament traditionally associated with the artistic temperament. This last act switches off sharply. Strauss falls in love with him and the second act is occupied with the development of their romance and by the progress of her musical career, which reaches a triumphant climax on the evening that she finds Strauss is already married. She renounces her love to fare forth on her career, which really is always uppermost in her mind.

Develop Children

"The great numbers of children passing through the public schools fail to develop resources within themselves to supply the long intervals when not occupied with regular work. Observe the crowds at the motion pictures, on the streets, or at amusement parks, with the attitude of simply wasting time.

"Good public and school libraries in cultivating a taste for wholesome reading would go far to remedy this unhappy condition, this reckless waste of time and energy. The school is the place best fitted to develop a desire for good literature, under guidance of the wise teacher and capable librarian."

Mrs. Marshall said that 80 new school libraries were established in Mississippi in 1920. A sentiment is developing, however, in favor of supporting them from public funds, and paying the trained librarian salary equal at least to that of the trained teacher. With success, great help will be given to education, she asserted, and, "with the public and school library as the ally of the home and the school, we shall have a same, useful and happy people."

WOMEN DEMAND ELECTIVE METHODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Democratic women of New York are objecting to organizing within the party unless they are accorded official recognition and equal rights with men. They urge that women district leaders be elected instead of being appointed by men, according to the Tammany method.

Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany has proposed that a number of women be chosen to meet with the state committee and decide the affairs of the party and that when women select their own candidates for the assembly those candidates be given the approval of the party.

BOYS SAIL AS ITALY'S GUESTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A group of

33 boys, students in high schools and colleges, sailed for Italy yesterday as guests of the Italian Government.

They were all of Italian ancestry and had passed competitive examinations on Italy and America. Captain Gennari, military attaché of the Italian Embassy, was in charge of the party, which will return in October.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

William the Silent

The Prince of Dutch independence

The sixteenth century has been called the century of greatness. It was a period that called for great men and courageous leaders, for during its course was fought out in Europe the spiritual struggle for religious liberty, which was won for Holland by William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. Orange was a little principality in the south of France; the bulk of the Prince's estates was in the Netherlands, which at the time of his birth, in 1533, formed part of the vast dominions of Charles V, Emperor of Germany. The Prince spent his youth at court, and became a great favorite of the Emperor, who recognized his abilities, and gave him a military command when only 18. Portraits of the Prince show a seriousness of expression, which corresponds with accounts of his deep religious feeling and quiet strength of character. He was attractive in manner as well as handsome in person.

Holland has a record of great deeds, shown in small a country. No country went through a more bitter conflict to save faith and liberty, nor won that victory at the cost of more heroic self-sacrifice. Holland and Belgium were not then separated as now; these provinces were united under the general title of the Netherlands, and it was a sorry day for the lively, energetic, cultivated Netherlanders, who were proud of the liberty assured to them by many ancient charters, when, on the abdication of Charles V, they became the subjects of Philip II, King of Spain. He had all the gloomy fanaticism of the Spaniard, and no considerations withheld him from the cruel persecution of his subjects of the Reformed faith, and those included many thousands of Netherlanders. And so their charters of liberty were replaced by edicts which forbade, under extreme penalty, even the private reading of the Scriptures, and rich and poor were to be hunted like beasts of prey by the agents of the Inquisition.

To return to the Prince. In 1559, France and Spain, after long war, signed a treaty of peace, and he was sent to France as one of the hostages to insure the execution of its terms. Standing one day with the French King, the latter, imagining that the Prince had knowledge of it already, began talking of the secret scheme between himself and Philip for the extirpation of heresy in their dominions. William was horror-struck, but he hid his painful surprise and said not a word, and so learned that the Inquisition was to be set up in his own country, and the Spanish soldiers sent there to help enforce its decrees, and so he earned his title of "The Silent." Although he did not become a Protestant till some years later, he was so far in advance of his age, that even as a Roman Catholic, the idea of religious persecution was abhorrent to him. He had the vision of Christian fellowship, which his contemporaries could not understand. He hastened home to warn his friends, and began his long struggle for religious liberty.

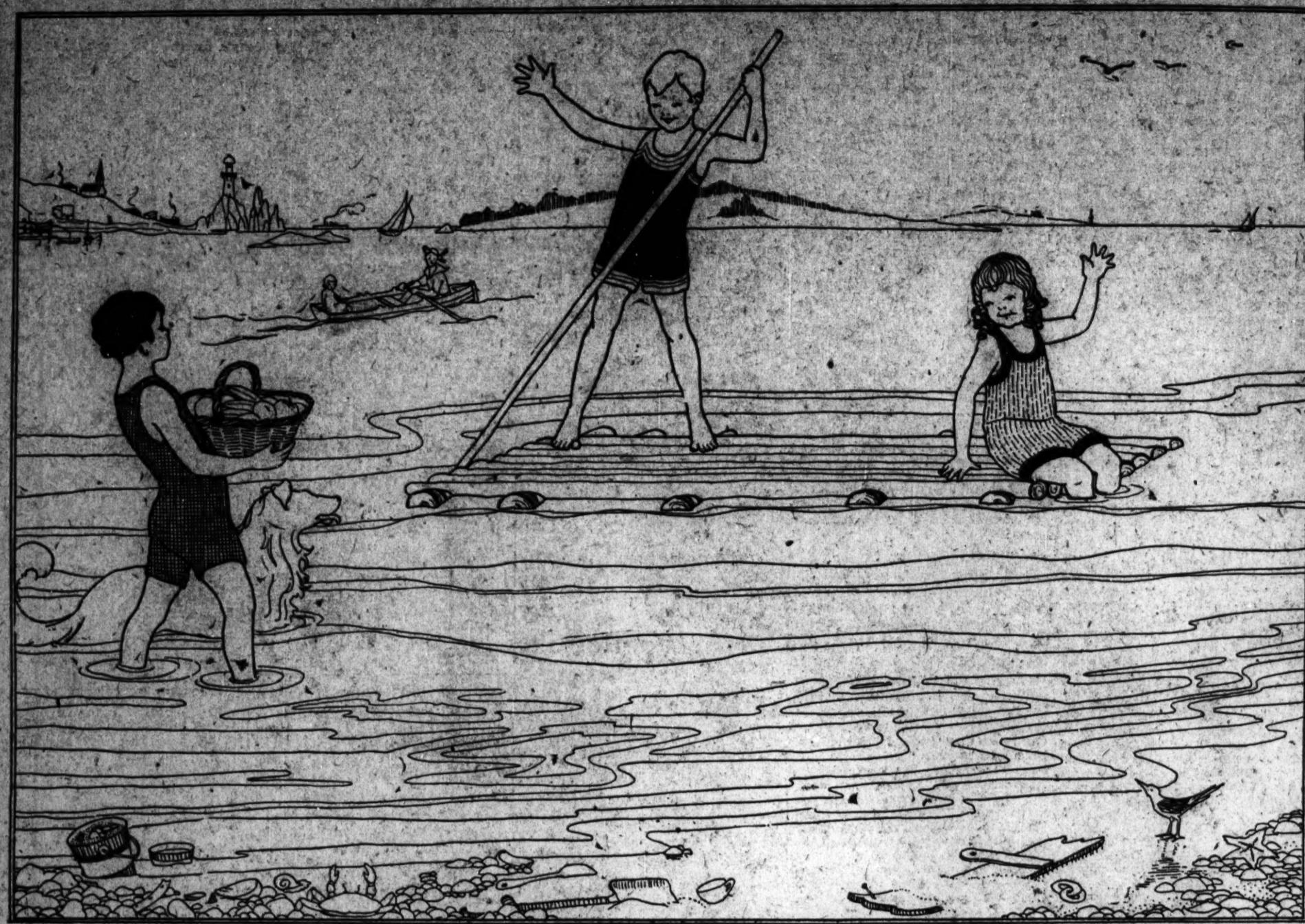
Soon after this Philip II returned to Spain, leaving his sister Governor of the Netherlands, and the Prince Stadholder, a Governor of three of the northern Dutch provinces. For the next five years the latter worked night and day to deliver his fellow country people from persecution, and the Regent grew distracted between Philip's angry orders not to relax the severity of the edicts, and the Prince's expostulations and warnings of the dangers of driving the people to frenzy. But Philip's heart was not to be turned, though he dissembled with vague promises and wrote friendly letters to William, while preparing his cruel act of tyranny. The crisis came when a new oath was demanded of the Stadholders, who were to swear to "not against all and every" exactly as the King ordered. The Prince refused to sign away his liberty of conscience, sent in his resignation of all offices, and retired to the family home in Nassau. He was declared an outlaw and all his estates were confiscated.

As he was leaving the country, the Duke of Alva was advancing on the Netherlands with an enormous army to take over the military dictatorship of the Provinces, and August that year of 1567 saw the beginning of his six years' reign of terror. He had secret orders to seize the Prince, and bring him to execution within 24 hours. But William had escaped and was pawned plate and jewels to obtain means for raising an army. Alva with his veteran troops marched north, sacking Mons, Mechlin, and Zutphen, till he reached the Dutch towns of the north where the secret struggle was to take place.

The seven months' siege of Haarlem is noted in history; women and children helped in the defense, but the forces sent by the Prince to succor it were badly defeated, and when only settlers and grass were left to eat, the town was forced to surrender. Then Alkmaar was attacked, but here Alva was baffled by an unexpected foe. William sent a secret message hidden in a stick, directing the defenders to open the sluices; it was a crowning act of self-sacrifice on the part of the Dutch, but beggary was better than slavery, so they let in the sea, and the Spaniards had to retreat. It was their first repulse.

Alva, at the end of six years, in spite of victories won by his superior forces, knew himself beaten—the Dutch had not submitted. The Prince had failed from a military point of view, but he had opposed Alva with something stronger than arms. The unswerving resolve had conquered, the resolve that upheld the Dutch in their hours of fear and starvation.

Another memorable siege occurred under Alva's successor, that of Ley-



Jim, holding the basket high and dry, waded out to join Dudley's colony

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dudley's Colony

Dudley was first to reach the appointed meeting place on the beach at midnight, naval battle on land, amid top branches of orchard trees and chimney stacks, for a boat manned by Zeelanders sailed right up to the town. Again the Spaniards had to decamp, and the town was saved. As a reward for the heroism of the townsmen, the Prince founded the university, since famous.

William's dream was to unite all the Netherlands provinces in a single republic, but the southern provinces, the Belgian, finally gave in their submission to Spain. Not so the Dutch, who, in 1579 by the union of Utrecht—the foundation stone of Holland's independence—agreed to remain eternally united against every foe.

A Word or Two About Squanto.

Who was Squanto? Well, many of you will, no doubt, be able to answer, straight away. But some, perhaps, will not know just all about him or even just who he was. For Squanto was a man, of course, an American Indian and the faithful friend of the little band of Pilgrims who settled in Plymouth, in Massachusetts, 300 years ago.

Some years before the Mayflower anchor off Plymouth, Squanto, as William Bradford calls him in his diary, "Squanto, as some others call him, had been carried away by the master of a ship named Hunt, to be sold as a slave in Spain. He got away to England, however, and there was helped by a merchant in London, later on making himself useful in trading with Newfoundland and other places. Later on still he was employed by a trader and explorer named Deamer, who explored much of the country about Massachusetts."

About the time that the Pilgrims landed, Squanto was evidently back again amongst his own people. At any rate, he was amongst the first Indians who made friendly advances to the Pilgrims. Later on, he came to live with the colonists at Plymouth altogether, and, for many years, was a great help to them. William Bradford, in the quaint spelling of 300 years ago, writes of him in his diary: "He directed them how to set their corns, when to take fish, and to procure other commodities, and was also their pilot to bring them to unknown places for their profit." There, I wonder, can you point out all the words that are spelt differently to what they are today.

The Hollow Tree

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever think what fun it would be?

To live inside of a hollow tree?

With a hole for a window, a hole for a door.

And branches above for the upper floor.

You could hollow a passage beneath the ground.

With a door above that could never be found.

Except by yourself—Oh, what fun it would be!

To live inside of a hollow tree!

laid aside her royal dignity with her crown and ruff, and running swiftly to the play house near the cottage, became one of the early settlers, awaiting the arrival of a ship from England.

The fearless navigator after a rocky voyage in which sailor Shag threatened more than once to jump overboard, arrived at the harbor and made a landing. Sir Dudley and Shag jumped out but Sir Walter Raleigh said he would sail back again for more provisions. At parting Sir Dudley explained:

"If you have difficulty in finding the new colony, upon your return you will learn of its location through the words that I carved upon yonder tree."

While Sir Walter Raleigh made a detour of the seas for the purpose of securing certain necessary supplies from the royal larder (his mother's cookie jar was always prepared for such emergencies), Sir Dudley set to work at a laborious carving on the tree. He knew that Jim was familiar with the story of the settlers who designated their change of abode by carving the name of the new place, and he knew, too, that Jim expected the name to be "Log-house." His eyes twinkled as he worked. Jim, finding that he did not come to the play-house, came in search of him and stopped to watch his jack-knife slowly tracing two long words on the bark. She laughed when she read it and then they both stepped out of the clothes which covered their bathing suits and raced out into the surf. When Jim came with his basket of cookies he read "Water-Town, Raft City." Shag raced ahead of him to the shore, barking eagerly at the two figures on the raft which waved a greeting, and Jim, holding the basket high and dry, waded out to join Dudley's colony.

"You may kiss my hand, Sir Dudley," she said gravely. "Of course you know that I am Queen Elizabeth of England and this is a youthful companion, Walter Raleigh by name. We're quite a pair, I assure you."

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THE HOME FORUM

A Harbor That I Know

Half across the world to westward
there's a harbor that I know.
Where the ships that load with lumber
and the China liners go—
Where the wind blows cold at sunset
off the snow-crowned peaks that gleam—
Out across the Straits at twilight like the landfall of a dream.

There's a sound of foreign voices—
there are wafts of strange perfume—

And a two-stringed fiddle playing
somewhere in an upstairs room;
There's a rosy tide lap-lapping on an
old worn-eaten quay.

And a scarlet sunset flaming down
behind the China Sea . . .

Still the harbor gulls a-calling, calling
all the night and day,
And the wind across the water singing
just the same old way.

As it used to in the rigging of a ship
I used to know.

Half across the world from England,
many and many a year ago.

—C. Fox Smith.

Victor Hugo's Inn
in Spain

On returning to San Sebastian I announced in the inn that I was going next day to install myself at Pasajes. This caused general consternation.

"What will you do there, Monsieur? Why, what hole is it? A desert—a country of savages! And you won't find any inn!"

"I will lodge in the first house I come to. One can always find a house, a room, a bed."

"But there are no roofs to the houses, no doors to the rooms, no mattresses to the beds!"

"That ought to be interesting."

"But what will you eat?"

"What there is."

"What, Monsieur, you have quite decided?"

"Quite."

"You are doing what no one here would venture to do."

"Indeed? That tempts me."

"To go and sleep at Pasajes—such a thing has never been heard of!"

"But I would listen to nothing, and next day at high tide I left for Pasajes. Would you now learn the result? See what my imprudence has led me into."

I shall begin by telling you what I have before my eyes at the moment of writing.

I am on a long balcony which overlooks the sea, leaning my elbows upon a square table covered with a green cloth. On my right there is a window opening into my room; for I have a room, and the room has a door. On my left I have the bay. Beneath my

balcony are moored two ships, one of which is old, and on that one a Bayonne sailor works and sings from morning until night. Before me, two cables' length off, there is another ship, quite new and very lovely, which is about to leave for India. Beyond this vessel, I see the old dismantled tower, the group of houses called "el otro Paseo," and the triple ridge of a mountain. All round the bay there is a great semicircle of hills, the undulations of which lose themselves in the horizon, and which are dominated by the bare heights of Mount Arun.

The bay is enlivened by the boats of the bateleurs, which are constantly coming and going, hailing each other with cries like the crowing of a cock. The weather is magnificent, with the most lovely sunshine imaginable. I hear my sailor liling, children laughing, boatwomen calling each other, washerwomen slapping their linen against the stones in the manner of the country, ox-wagons creaking in the ravines, goats bleating among the hills, hammers ringing in the dockyard, cables unwinding on capatans, the wind blowing, the sea rising. All these sounds are music, for they are filled with joy.

When I lean over my balcony I see at my feet a narrow terrace with growing grass, a black flight of stairs descending to the sea, the steps of which are scaled by the rising tide, an old anchor buried in the mud, and a group of fisherfolk, men and women, standing in the water up to their knees, drawing their nets from the water and singing.

Finally, if I must tell you of everything, on the terrace and the stairs beneath my eyes there are some constellations of crabs, executing a slow solemnity all those mysterious dances dreamt of by Plato.

The sky has all the shades of blue from turquoise to sapphire, and the bay all the shades of green from emerald to chrysoprase.

Every grace has been bestowed upon this bay. When I look at the horizon which incloses it, it is a lake; when I look at the rising tide, it is the sea.

What do you think of it? And, by the way—I have been thinking of it myself, and you remind me of it in your letter—for three weeks during which I have been travelling I have been unfaithful to my fancy of sending you the view from my window. I shall repair this remissness at once. At Bordeaux, my window overlooked a big wall; at Bayonne, a street planted with trees. . . . Now are you satisfied? I return with all haste to Pasajes.—The Alps and Pyrenees."—Victor Hugo (tr. by John Mason).

The Lincoln Statue
in Chicago

That the best of all the monuments to Lincoln should be in Chicago, and that the finest lines descriptive of the monument were written by a Chicago news-paper—but that the lines were not written about the Lincoln monument at all—are among the Chicago anomalies. William Vaughn Moody wrote of the Colonial Shaw monument in Boston, instead of the monument in Chicago, to Lincoln, who inspired Shaw; Saint Gaudens made both monuments; and the noble opening lines remain inefaceably in the memory:

"Before the solemn bronze Saint Gaudens made
To thrill the heedless passer's heart
with awe."

Those are probably the only two memorable lines that Moody wrote; but it is an achievement, in this world of forgetfulness, to build two lines that may last. And the achievement of Saint Gaudens will certainly last.

The monument is in Lincoln Park, close to North Avenue Boulevard. Lincoln is standing, a serene and thoughtful and kindly man, a man of firmness and of wisdom. His head is slightly bowed in thought. Behind him is a splendid chair in bronze, a curule chair, the seat of a master of men; and the wonder of it is that this chair, looking like the seat of some great ruler of ancient classic times, a chair which represents the beauty and the dignity of ancient art, should go appropriately with the figure of this man of the formative days of America's Middle West. Unshakable as the very bronze and granite, steady, self-poised, he would sit in any environment, this man of the ages; and Saint Gaudens recognised the fact and chose for this man of the prairie and the backwoods a chair fit for some mighty dignitary of old Rome.

Phillips Brooks used to tell of going, one day, into the Museum of Fine Arts, in Boston, and seeing Saint Gaudens absorbed before the cast of a classic seat, a masterpiece of ancient art. After a while Bishop Brooks again passed, and still Saint Gaudens was absorbed in contemplation of the chair. Some time afterwards, meeting the sculptor, the bishop told him of having seen him in profound study of the chair, and Saint Gaudens replied that he had been studying it for use on a Lincoln monument in Chicago.

Lincoln and the chair are upon a granite base some seven feet in height, set within a great oval space, reached by splendid, broad, and easy-mounting steps and enclosed within a mighty roll of granite which is fronted, throughout its curving length, by a rounding granite seat.—"The Book of Chicago," Robert Shackleton.

The belief that such a change of consciousness takes time is just part of the belief in the reality of disease. No matter how long the healing may seem to take, the true man, of whom the mortal is an untrue counterfeit, is whole right now, for he is the image and likeness of God. If healing or wholeness were not the eternal present fact matter would be real. Healing is the revelation of the aliness of infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation. The interval that may seem to elapse between the reaching out for help and the perfect effect is just the

Healing Instantaneous

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a common thing for one who seeks Christian Science treatment for the first time, to expect that a number of treatments will be necessary before the healing is accomplished. Time is regarded as an element in the healing work, and instant results are not always looked for. In other words, one uninstructed in the Science of Christianity may think that the healing which takes place is a material operation.

But what really takes place is not a material process at all, nor does it depend in any way upon time. Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, on page 17, "At a meeting of the Christian Scientist Association, April 19, 1879, on motion of Mrs. Eddy, it was voted, 'To organize a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing.' Now the healings of primitive Christianity recorded in the Bible were instantaneous. The gospels do not record that Jesus had a list of patients who repeatedly came to him for assistance. When Simon's wife's mother was taken with a great fever, 'he stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her; and immediately she arose and ministered unto them.' The effect of his understanding of Principle was immediate, and health and life were at once manifest where sickness and death had seemed to be."

Mrs. Eddy was herself healed instantaneously when death was supposedly very near. It was the law and the rule of this healing that she discovered when she discovered Christian Science. She found that her healing and the healing works done by Jesus were scientific, being the operation of God's law. Spiritual law, scientifically and understandingly applied, gives instant effect, just as mathematical law does.

Mrs. Eddy explains this very clearly in her writings. On page 411 of Science and Health, she says, "If Spirit or the power of divine Love bear witness to the truth, this is the ultimate, the scientific way, and the healing is instantaneous."

The Discoverer of Christian Science proved this many times. She says, "Nevertheless, though I thus speak, and from my heart of hearts, it is due to both to Christian Science and myself to make also the following statement: When I have most clearly seen and most sensibly felt that the infinite recognizes no disease, this has not separated me from God, but has been bound to him as to enable me instantaneously to heal a cancer which had eaten its way to the jugular vein." ("Unity of Good," p. 7.)

In the statement that "the infinite recognizes no disease" is contained the basic rule of scientific healing. The absolute understanding of this heals instantly any seeming specific evidence of inharmony. God is Principle, immutably absolute, infinite good, the only cause and creator. Since He created all, all that is must be gained through knowing God. There is no physical science, for God is Spirit. Knowledge cannot then be gained from the material senses. They are the witness of a belief in matter. This belief in matter, as explained in Christian Science, is the lie about the understanding or knowledge of Spirit, Mind, which the true man has as the image of God.

The essential thing for the student of Christian metaphysics to see is that Spirit and matter are not both real, Spirit alone is. Then good alone is. It must follow that sin, disease, and death are unreal. They are but the objectification of the false belief in matter, in human birth, growth, and decay. Health must be the immediate effect of the understanding of God's omnipotence. It is from the standpoint of God's perfection and omnipresence that Christian Science demonstrates good. What God knows, never needs healing. Human ignorance of what God knows has to be destroyed and replaced by the truth.

Now when one sees the reality of God, Spirit, he necessarily sees the unreality of matter. This is the healing. It is not primarily the healing of a material body, but of a false belief about body. There is no living, material substance to be improved, because the only substance there is is already perfect in Mind, and has been since the beginning that is, forever.

Christian Science treatment does not beseech God to heal the sick. It declares that all is perfect now, and that the divine substance, Mind, is present, and there is no false image. All that takes place in healing is the seeing the becoming conscious, of the present Truth. Nothing is really changed. That which was and is always true simply becomes manifest because it is understood. The false belief of sick matter is destroyed, it disappears into the nothingness from whence it sprang, and with it its manifestation. It is self-evident that there can be no manifestation of belief when the belief does not exist. Instead there is the manifestation of the consciousness of health.

The belief that such a change of consciousness takes time is just part of the belief in the reality of disease. No matter how long the healing may seem to take, the true man, of whom the mortal is an untrue counterfeit, is whole right now, for he is the image and likeness of God. If healing or wholeness were not the eternal present fact matter would be real. Healing is the revelation of the aliness of infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation.

The interval that may seem to elapse between the reaching out for help and the perfect effect is just the

distance between lack of understanding and the truth. It is always possible to discover truth immediately.

However, if one has not set his face toward the Christ, and begun to lay off his garments of materiality, he is not fully turning to Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy made clear that unselfed love, purity, honesty, are to be watched and prayed for by the student of Christian Science. These attributes of God do not have to come. They are just as health is, and one perceives this and manifests it exactly in the measure that he abandons materiality.

Launched upon this final stage, you soon begin to feel yourself entering the stream as it were of a Norwegian maelstrom; and the stream at length becomes the rush of a cataract.

What is meant by the Latin word "trepidatio"? Not anything peculiarly connected with panic; it belongs as much to the hurrying to and fro of a coming battle, as of a coming fight. "agitation" is the nearest English word. This "trepidatio" increases both audibly and visibly at every half-mile, pretty much as one may suppose the roar of Niagara and the thrilling of the ground to grow upon the senses

Bramber Castle

There were five great castles in Sussex—to wit, Arundel, Bramber, Knapp, Hastings, and Lewes, and these we may add Chichester. People go up the Rhine and back about the castles on the river banks. They are toys to our Saxon castles. Every one of these I have named was the home of an English chieftain for centuries before the mound on which it stood was created with a wall of masonry or crowned with a keep after the Norman pattern. What we now call Bramber Castle is only the ruined keep of the great fortress which was constructed to guard the pass, four miles long by half-a-mile wide, through which the Adur makes its way to the sea at Shoreham. The platform rose one hundred and twenty feet above the river, and was scarped down the sides so as to form a rounded area five hundred and sixty feet north and south by two hundred and eighty feet east and west. The ditch at the counterscarp level was one hundred feet broad. Before the invention of gunpowder the place must have been practically impregnable by assault. Who threw up this mighty earthwork? Who and when? The Normans found it where it is. It was a castle when William landed, and Earl Guerd was its lord in the Conqueror's time. There are, however, no signs of the Romans having meddled with it or cared for it, though the raised causeway that crosses the valley, formerly flooded by the sea, marks the course of a Roman road. It is probable that the stronghold at Bramber was the work of the English, as Professor Freeman tells us we must call those people who came swarming into this island when the Romans could hold it no longer. The Normans soon occupied the place, and William de Braose received it among his other possessions and built there the great keep with its huge walls of masonry nine feet thick, of which but a fragment remains. In 1644 Captain Temple stood a siege there, fighting for the king. When the parliamentary forces got possession of it they blew up the place with gunpowder and left it as we see it now.—"Random Roaming," Augustus Jessop, D. D.

The Morning

The glad, mad wind went singing by,
The white clouds drove athwart the blue.

Bold beauty of the morning sky
And all the world was sun and dew,
And sweet cold air with sudden glints of gold.

Like spiled stars glowing in the cedar's hold...

—Theodosia Garrison.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

MARY BAKER EDDY

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A landscape, from a wood block print by J. J. Lankes

Engraving on Wood

The whole Art of Engraving divides itself into four general branches: engraving on wood; line engraving on metal; etching and drypoint; mezzotint.

Notice that engraving on wood comes first. This is quite in accordance with the evolution of things.

The art of engraving designs upon wood is older than the other arts of engraving upon metal, which latter arose more or less simultaneously with the invention of the art of printing in the early half of the fifteenth century.

It was about the year 1440 that movable metal types were first used, and the way paved for printing upon the wood.

Well authenticated instances of this can be traced among the Chinese of the sixth century, but it is not until some

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921

EDITORIALS

The American Valuation Clause

The average person who travels comes in direct contact with the operation of the tariff, in the United States, perhaps more than the citizen who stays at home and pays his share of the duties imposed only as he pays for the goods themselves. In the Fordney tariff bill, the clause providing for American valuation as a basis for the collection of duties would be especially obnoxious to travelers if it should be passed. Suppose, for instance, that a man buys a suit of clothes in England and then returns with it to the United States. Under the terms of the American valuation clause, he would be asked at the custom house how much he paid for the suit and then, upon giving the exact purchase price, even with the duly receipted bill, he would be told that, because he could not buy the suit for that price in the United States, the ad valorem duty would be reckoned on the basis of what the customs inspector might suppose, offhand, the American price for such a suit to be. Since the vesting of wide discretion in those collecting the duties is one of the special features of the bill, there would surely be a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of returning travelers with the hasty process of valuation at the custom house.

The possibility of injustice to travelers bringing in goods for their own use is, however, only one of the minor objections to the bill. The provision for American valuation would be difficult to enforce in any case. The American price, of course, fluctuates, and is determined in part by the prices outside of America, and in part by the duty itself. In other words, an attempt to set an American valuation on goods imported would be an attempt to collect a duty not only on the cost of the goods, but on the duty itself, and this would be an absurdity. This is just one illustration of how inscrutable are some of the implications of tariff legislation, of which it may be said, as Emerson wrote of "the merry sphinx,"

Who telleth one of my meanings,
Is master of all I am.

A discernment of the underlying motive in the imposition of duties leads to an understanding of the whole scheme.

Such a novelty as this clause may seem feasible to those who have not discerned what it means, but there is no reason for haste in the acceptance of any novelty merely because it seems plausible. The real meaning of each provision must be examined from every point of view, and it must be clearly seen how the provision would operate. The right protection does not involve the stifling of trade, but can be worked out so as to be a benefit to all and a hardship on no one. The American valuation clause is intended actually to keep out foreign competition rather than to direct it rightly.

Fortunately, various kinds of goods have already been placed on the free list. The contest which ended with the leaving of boots and shoes on the free list and with the removal of the 15 per cent ad valorem duty on hides was especially interesting. The duty on shoes was defeated largely by the votes of members of the House of Representatives from the agricultural states, who argued that the cost of shoes to their constituents, if the duty were levied, would be almost prohibitive. Now, of course, even the manufacturers of boots and shoes cannot wish to make their prices so high that their goods will not sell. With boots and shoes admitted free, however, and a duty on hides, their problem of manufacturing and selling shoes would be difficult. In the end, therefore, they demanded the elimination of the duty on leather, though this was supported by the members from the agricultural states, who desired protection for the cattle-raisers. Thus the formulating of a tariff bill is a curious process of bargaining on the part of those with interests that seem to conflict.

The activities of these members from the agricultural states may serve as an excellent check on the more conservative members from other parts of the country. Though the Congress of the United States has never been organized on a basis of groups, as in France, there has been a tendency during the last decade or more toward a kind of division in the groups. A few years ago the group calling themselves the Progressives acted as a check, for the benefit of the public, to prevent too much reactionary legislation. It is interesting now that many of those members of Congress who tend to unite in the agricultural group come from the same states that sent Progressives to Congress some years ago. The fact is that the victory of the Republican Party by a large majority last November was not a victory for any one definite policy in connection with the tariff or anything else. So it is possible now that some of the Republicans in Congress, especially those from the agricultural states, may unite with the Democrats in voting against such high tariff schedules as are especially reactionary.

The statement of Claude Kitchin, Representative from North Carolina, that the Democratic Party is already making plans on the basis of the Fordney tariff bill for active campaigns in 1922 and 1924, shows how the minority in a democracy can be an effective force to prevent the majority from doing everything that it might wish. An active opposition is really a good thing for the Republican Party, even now, for it will influence the Republicans to eliminate some indefensible provisions in the tariff and other bills. It would indeed be unfortunate if any party could rush through bills in accord with a limited policy, without a thorough examination of all the circumstances supposed to require legislation.

Now that the Fordney tariff bill, with numerous modifications of the original form, has passed the House of Representatives, the Senate will have the opportunity to question every schedule carefully, so that further changes are to be hoped for and to be expected.

Spain and Morocco

THE news from Madrid to the effect that the Spanish forces operating in the Spanish zone in Morocco have met with a serious reverse is all the more regrettable in view of the fact that the reverse comes at a time when the new High Commissioner, General Berenguer, apparently has been meeting with a success which had not previously attended Spanish efforts in this territory. The hope aroused by the statement that Spain was really about to reform, or had already reformed, her policy in her Moroccan zone has been deferred so often that the student of events in the two protectorates must ever receive such announcements with a certain degree of caution. Nevertheless, it would really seem to be true that in General Berenguer Spain has at last found a man who understands the work which lies before him, and honestly intends to devote himself to it. The position of the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco is by no means an easy one. A long succession of failures and a long story of maladministration have rendered public opinion in Spain peculiarly touchy concerning the Moroccan question. There is a very considerable school of thought keenly of opinion that Spain would be well advised to have done with her Moroccan adventure altogether, whilst a much larger number of people are bitterly opposed to any additional expenditures in Morocco, either for military or any other purposes.

General Berenguer entered upon his task at a time when public opinion was considerably wrought up on the subject, and, as a consequence, was obliged to prosecute his policy with a minimum of assistance. Nevertheless, up to a few days ago, he appeared to be succeeding. His gains where the rebel Moors were concerned appeared to be real gains, and what he gained he succeeded in holding to a greater degree, perhaps, than any of his predecessors. The reason for this is really not far to seek. The great distinguishing feature of General Lyautey's work in the French zone has been, all along, his refusal to depend upon fire and sword for the pacification of the country. For him such methods have always been the last and not the first resort. When the government at home asked him if he wanted more men his reply was wont to be that what he wanted far more urgently than soldiers was more engineers, more honest traders, more agriculturists, and more money for education. From the first, General Lyautey showed himself desirous of cooperating with the Moors rather than fighting with them, of instituting reforms and of making use of everything native to the uttermost.

It is not possible yet to say how far General Berenguer is prepared to imitate the policy of General Lyautey, but recent reports from Tetuan would appear to show that the Spanish High Commissioner is awake to the necessity of at least following up his military gains and settlements with real pacification work and development. The most urgent need in the Spanish zone today, as in the French zone, immediately adjacent, is a thorough understanding between the two high commissioners, General Lyautey and General Berenguer. France and Spain in Morocco have, from the first, failed, to a regrettable extent, in achieving anything in the nature of cooperation, and the Moors in both zones have taken full advantage of this situation. Hitherto, the difficulty has been the chaotic situation in the Riff, compared with conditions in the French protectorate. But if General Berenguer is today, as reports would seem to indicate, really bringing order out of chaos in the Spanish zone, then the way is clearly opened for a good understanding between the French and the Spanish authorities, in regard to the matter, and such an understanding should be reached at the earliest possible moment.

Bulgaria's Compulsory Labor Law

WHATEVER may be the ultimate outcome of the far-reaching experiments in compulsory labor, at present being conducted in Bulgaria, there can be no question of their value as showing what can and cannot be done along this line. The law has now been in operation for just over a year, and so far would appear to have been attended by nothing but success. At any rate, recent dispatches from Sofia speak of the whole country as having gone back to the land and the workshop, and as having "every appearance of being determined to build itself up anew by utilizing the excellent native qualities which it possesses in such a degree, namely, sobriety, economy, a thirst for knowledge, and the love of labor."

Now this compulsory labor law is something entirely new in labor legislation, and in education, for it is a combination of both. In organization it is, in almost every detail, an adaptation of the military system. All Bulgarian subjects of both sexes are subject to compulsory labor. The obligation to work is personal. No kind of substitution is tolerated, and no exemption, save for specified causes, is allowed. No Bulgarian subject can change his allegiance or expatriate himself before having discharged his obligation of service, the duration of which is fixed, in the case of men, at twelve months, and in the case of women, at six months. In the event of any great national need, a general mobilization order may be issued calling to the labor colors all Bulgarian male subjects between the ages of 20 and 50 years.

The province of this great army of labor is the maintenance and construction of public works, such as railways, canals, the draining of swamps, the installation of telephones and telegraphs, the planting and cultivation of forests, the raising of silkworms, and so on through a long list which appears to include almost every form of industry. All these works are to be carried on "by the competent authorities, under their direction and responsibility." From an educational standpoint, the importance of the new law lies in the fact that, for the first half of their period of service, those called up will attend technical and professional schools where they will receive the instruction necessary for the work to which they are to be assigned.

How such a system will work out in practice it is impossible to say. Neither does the fact that, as the result of one year's operation, there is apparently nothing but what is good to report count for very much. There is an enormous amount of reconstruction work to be done in Bulgaria, anyway, as in many other countries, and the

withdrawal of large numbers of men and women for this purpose from the general labor market, in a country which is largely pastoral and agricultural, may even, for the time being, improve the position of those who remain. The results of such a system are not likely to become apparent for several years, and then only by slow degrees. Such questions as, What is to be the position of the private manufacturer paying a fair current wage competing with the government manufacturer paying a purely nominal wage? the future alone can answer.

Mr. Hoover Considers Housing

MANY Americans will be encouraged by the fact that a member of their national government is giving attention to the financial aspect of the housing question, and most of these will no doubt be pleased that this member is Mr. Hoover. For people associate his name with results, and results are very much desired and needed in the financing of the building of houses. The cost of materials has decreased sufficiently to encourage some of those having the necessary funds in hand to proceed with construction, although there is still little change in the expense for labor. In those places where financial assistance has been officially provided, even if indirectly, there has been a considerable response. This is notably the case in New York City, where a tax-exemption ordinance was adopted early in the present year in connection with a home-building campaign. An indication of the practical effects of a public policy of encouragement of building, without actual appropriation of money for the purpose, is indicated by the recent announcement by the president of the borough of Manhattan, in that city, that since Feb. 25 plans have been filed and construction has been begun in that borough for dwellings to house 20,807 families, as compared with plans for buildings to house 6604 families during the corresponding period of last year. But the great majority of people throughout the United States who are disposed to build are, no doubt, still waiting for more favorable conditions.

Mr. Hoover spoke interestingly, the other day, before the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in Chicago, on housing, which even he, accustomed as he is to dealing with formidable questions, did not hesitate to characterize as one of the most difficult problems before the country. He expressed the view that if the suggested remedies were studied, they fell into two general groups, first, those that might be worked out by individuals or by local community action, and second, those involving the assistance of the federal government. It is likely that he caused little disappointment when he said he wished to say definitely that the federal government had no notion whatever of going into the housing business, either directly or indirectly. There has been little, under this heading, said or done before by any representative of the national government to lead anyone to expect helpful action from that direction. The Secretary added that the government would not fix prices or wages, but that there were three fields in which it could be of important assistance. All three are, indeed, important, and should receive immediate and constant attention. The first is one about which people have read much, and in which governmental activities have doubtless already helped to reduce somewhat the cost of building materials. The public, at least, will agree with the speaker's declaration that "the government must as a matter of primary duty drive every combination out of business that attempts to restrain trade."

Second, Mr. Hoover said, the government to some degree directly or indirectly controls or obstructs the flow of credits, and therefore has a responsibility toward this part of the program. The third field was that of information. The government could and should, he asserted, interest itself in the dissemination of information, in the study of certain problems, in materials and methods, and in cooperation with the industries, in order that the cost of homes might be decreased. In the matter of credit the government had a considerable responsibility, and must take constructive action to remove obstacles to which it was a party.

In a statement concerning the financial aspect of the housing question, issued still more recently in Washington, Mr. Hoover advanced an idea which apparently should help in a large way. He said he was considering plans for relieving the shortage of 1,500,000 homes in the country through the diversion of a greater proportion of the nation's \$22,000,000,000 in savings deposits into home building. He added his testimony to that of others in a position to know that there has been a tendency of late for savings to find their way into commercial paper, bonds, and similar securities, rather than into the building of dwellings. The Secretary evidently sees how various kinds of financial institutions holding large amounts in savings can be caused to lend much more money than they are lending at present for the promotion of housing projects, and is studying measures to that end which may be made applicable to such institutions as insurance companies. A great many Americans will eagerly await further news from him on this subject.

The Summer of 1621

JUST about now, when so many roads, by land and sea, are leading to Plymouth, the old town on the coast of Massachusetts, and so many people are traveling along them to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims, there is a peculiar interest in recalling some of the actual happenings in the little colony during those summer days 300 years ago. The story, as it is unfolded in Bradford's Diary, is all too brief. Yet, here as elsewhere, there is a certain fruitfulness and vividness in Bradford's simple narrative, a certain almost inadvertent mention of details such as renders it particularly easy for the student of those wonderful times to fill in the picture for himself.

By the July of 1621, the little colony, despite its many depletions, was beginning to see its way more clearly. The dark days of January and February had been left behind; the spring had come and gone; the corn had been sown, and was already being harvested; the admirable Squanto, "a special instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation," had taken up his place amongst them as interpreter and general adviser; the Mayflower had been dispatched on her way home; a formal peace had

been concluded with the great chief Massasoit, and from every point of view the colonists had "in some sort ordered their business." So it came about that on the 2d of July, having some opportunity, at last, to improve its foreign relations, the Plymouth Plantation dispatched an embassy, in the persons of Mr. Edward Winslow, Mr. Hopkins, and the "foresaid Squanto," to Massasoit, to "bestow upon him some gratuities, and to thus bind him faster unto them." Massasoit was friendly and in every way well disposed, but, like the colonists, he and his people had been passing through a hard time, with the result that Mr. Winslow, Mr. Hopkins, and Squanto "found but short commons, and came both weary and hungry home."

It must have been within the last week or so, just gone by, 300 years ago, that the three adventurers returned from their mission. But if we may not be sure of this date to a day or two, we can be quite sure of the date of another high adventure which befell the colony about this time. For Bradford tells us that "in the latter end of this month," that is to say, July, John Billington lost himself in the woods, and "wandered up and down some 5 days, living on berries and what he could find." He wandered far afield. Motorists to Plymouth from the south are well acquainted with Manomet Beach. Well, 300 years ago, there was an Indian plantation at Manomet, and here, after his five days' wanderings, John Billington arrived, sadly at a loss to know where he might be. His troubles, however, were not at an end, for the Indians were unfriendly. Indeed, it subsequently appeared that they were the very Indians who had set upon the colonists when they first landed at Provincetown. Instead of directing John back to Plymouth, they carried him off round the Cape to Newsett. In Plymouth, therefore, 300 years ago, the one great topic of conversation and anxious debate was surely the whereabouts of John Billington. In the end, through the kindly offices of Massasoit, his whereabouts were discovered, and the Governor straightway "sent a shallop for him and had him delivered." Neither was this all, for the deliverance of John Billington had the result of bringing about peace between the colonists and these formerly unfriendly Indians, so that Bradford could write in his diary, "Thus their peace and acquaintance was pretty well establish with the natives about them."

Editorial Notes

THE belief that the Australian Navy was the first branch of the Royal Navy thrown out by Britain in the outer waters appears to rest upon a misunderstanding. The honor belongs to the Indian Marine, which was originally founded at Surat in 1613. It was once maintained at the cost of the East India Company. It protected the company's merchantmen from the depredations of pirates, of whom Joasmi, Cutch and other bold freebooters gave the navy the most trouble. When the naval tide of war swept into the Indian Ocean, the Indian Marine was as much a part of the British Navy as the Royal Australian Navy was in the great war. But if the Australian Navy cannot claim the distinction of priority, it may, none the less, take heart. In these days, with disarmament in the air, it may claim, the world will hope, the distinction of being the last of the British auxiliaries needed to win a definite place on the sea.

THE time is not fully gone by when railroad men feel a pride in locomotives that have proved their efficiency in the matter of speed. The engine known as No. 999 of the New York Central, has been almost forgotten, even among engine-drivers, for some years past. But now, when the company plans to exhibit the fine old machine at the Pageant of Progress, in Chicago, beginning July 30, everybody recalls that this was the locomotive that drew the Empire State Express, on May 10, 1893, at the rate of 112.5 miles an hour, making a record which has not been equaled in the twenty-eight years since the date of that run. Charles Hogan of Buffalo, who drove the locomotive to the record, must have had some pleasant memories as he once more handled the throttle in taking No. 999 out over the line to Chicago, for the exhibition. Thousands of people will doubtless be glad to see the "Flyer" on this occasion, but few of them will be likely to stop to think that, when the show is over, old No. 999 will go back to a prosaic daily run through the Beech Creek coal mining district of Pennsylvania, performing her humble daily task exactly as if she had never been a record-breaker.

INDIVIDUALS in the United States may wonder why they felt no different before the war, when America owed the world \$4,000,000,000, from what they do today, when the rest of the world owes America about \$10,000,000,000. One of the answers, written large in history that is not yet completely understood, is found in the statement that the war cost the world \$350,000,000 in the destruction of wealth, to say nothing of other losses. Perhaps sober reflection on these figures may effect more serious support of the movement for curbing those things that lead to war.

THE same issue of the newspapers that announced the dismissal of the federal indictments against the persons accused of conspiring in the sale of wood alcohol in the cities of western Massachusetts and Connecticut during the holiday season of 1919, by which at least 100 fatalities are said to have been caused, records the arrest of a Dorchester (Massachusetts) boy who, while on a visit to the neighboring town of Weymouth, was accused of turning in a false alarm of fire. In the latter case, no doubt, the full penalty of the law will be exacted.

IT HAS been discovered that fashion, in London, is sweeping westward, and that a theater or cinema to do good business must be somewhere in the direction of Hammersmith. It is thought that the westward habit began at the time of the White City, or Earl's Court Exhibitions, that "Abraham Lincoln" and the "Beggar's Opera" encouraged it, and that presently Piccadilly will be deserted and Pall Mall a place for owls. It will hardly come to that, but undoubtedly Piccadilly is changing in many ways.